THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

End of the Papal Invasion—The Battle of Montana—Defeat and Rout of the Garibaldians—Scenes at Coress and on the Road—Garibaldi's Conduct and Arrest—Notes of the Roman Republic—Admirable Behavior of the Volunteers—The King and the Pope—What of the Future?

NEAR PASSO CORESE, Nov. 4, 1867.—On Sunday, November 3, in accordance with an order of the day, issued by Menotti Garibaldi, the entire force started for Tivoli, leaving only a garrison at Monte Rotondo. Garibaldi had evidently considered that Tivoli was a stronger place than Monte Rotondo; more difficult of access; more safe from both the Papal and the Italian troops. He thought that Nicotera was there with his band, and that a junction could be easily effected. A glance at the map will show the relative advantages of the two positions. But in this plan there was one fatal weakness, arising from the lack of proper watchfulness, proper vedettes, and necessary scouts and outposts in the Garibaldian army. Apparently, the Papal troops had not left Rome, but were still cooped up there, waiting to be attacked. Really, these troops had marched out so soon as the French arrived; had retaken Tivoli at the point of the bayonet, and were at that moment advancing to attack Monte Rotondo on the very road that Garibaldi had chosen for his Sunday parade.

In previous letters I have described to you the utter lack of military discipline, soldierly sentinels, and warlike strictness in the Garibaldian camp. The camp was a military picnic; the march towards Tivoli was a holiday stroll. He who calls Garibaldi a general singularly mistakes the meaning of the term. Out of Monte Rotondo the picturesque troop tramped, the brave General leading the irregular column. Garibaldi rode among the men. His two sons were at the head of their battalions. About forty extempore cavalrymen, in all sorts of uniforms and with all sorts of arms, were about the middle of the column, instead of scouring the road in front. The two pet field pieces, captured at Monte Rotondo, were in the rear, admired, as usual, by the men. The day was sunshiny and most pleasant. Everybody was in high glee. Presently the men began to sing the little Italian song adopted by the Garibaldians when they chose "Rome or Death" for their mistress. It runs:—

"M'hai chiamatoe son vennto,
E s'ho aspettatosino a tardi."

Garibldi himself joined in the singing, and his followers were in ecstacies. "You have called me and I come to you," the song may be freely translated; "but I have waited long and it is late." The Garibaldians sung it under the walls of Rome after the victory at Monte Rotondo, but Rome made no response. This fatal Sunday they were unconsciously serenading Death, who came only too soon to welcome them.

Imagine, if you can, the thirty-five hundred joyous Garibaldians, happy at having their leader in their midst, singing along the country road, in the bright sunshine, near the tiny village of Montana, not many miles from Monte Rotondo, the varied uniforms and want of uniforms bewildering the eye, their bayonets glancing over the uneven ranks as they moved along in the most delightful, but most unmilitary disorder. Suddenly there came the roar of cannon, the crash of musketry, and then a fierce bayonet charge of sturdy zouaves. In many a throat the song ended in a death-rattle or changed to a shriek. In a moment Garibaldi perceived the trap into which he had led his men so gaily, and he was nearly insane from fury. The Papal troops, marching in military style from Tivoli, with pioneers and skirmishers well in advance, had heard the approach of the singing Garibaldians, and had silently prepared for their reception.

The Antibes Legion had been deployed for a flank fire; twelve pieces of artillery had been placed in battery across the road, and the Zouaves were drawn up for a charge. The surprise was complete, the disaster irreparable. One hundred Garibaldians fell at the first fire, and most of these were Genoese veterans, each worth a score of new recruits. Garibaldi rallied his men for a counter fire, and twenty-seven Zouaves were killed. Word was sent to the rear; the Garibaldians deployed into the fields and on the hill sides, and the serious fighting began and continued for four hours. But, in truth, the fight cannot be called a battle. The Garibaldians had no chance after that first terrific volley, and most of them knew it.

Yet, imitating Garibaldi himself, who rode recklessly up and down in the hottest of the fire, courting death, but wholly unhurt, the Garibaldians performed prodigies of valor. All who were cowardly among them ran away at the first, crying "The French! The French!" and carried their story to Terni. Those who remained cried "Garibaldi!" and "A Roma!" and sealed their courage with the best blood of Italy. The two little field pieces taken at Monte Rotondo, served by inexperienced artillerists, fired twenty-seven rounds, and were only captured after a succession of heroic struggles. Twenty-seven Garibaldians held a line of fence against the whole Antibes Legion, and only gave it up when they were fairly swamped by numbers. Garibaldi, with one hundred and fifty men, faced the entire Papal force for one last effort, and had to be dragged away by his friends. The Papal Zouaves, too, fought with unexpected bravery. All the Garibaldians acknowledge this.

The Antibes Legion did not do so much nor so well. The Zouaves, always accused hitherto of being afraid to meet the Garibaldians hand to hand, charged repeatedly with the bayonet, and seemed to prefer that work. In the *melee* the papal artillery did immense execution, the men loading and firing as if on parade. The Papal and the Garibaldian forces were about equally matched as to numbers, but at no time after the first fire was there any considerable fluctuation in the fortunes of the day. An undisciplined mob against regulars, condemned muskets against the finest arms, twelve cannon against two field pieces—there could only be one ending to such a match.

At half-past 2 o'clock the retreat of the Garibaldians became general, Garibaldi being led off by his own men. Ricciotti, who behaved with unsurpassed courage, and Menotti, who was slightly wounded in the leg, attended their father. The Papal troops, leaving a guard over the killed and wounded, followed in hot pursuit to Monte Rotondo, firing upon the fugitives, and shooting them down like game. But a brief halt was made at Monte Rotondo, the wounded in hospital there, and the numerous stores of provisions being left by the Garibaldians, who were chased down the hill to the main road, but who were now scattering and flying over the country in all directions.

The Papal troops did not advance far up the road towards Corese, having evidently received instructions not to approach too near the Italian troops on the frontier. Besides, darkness now began to fall. Those of the Garibaldians who had not thrown away their arms in the retreat, which had now become a complete rout, gave them up to the Italian regulars as they passed over the little bridge which has been described in former letters, and set foot once more on Italian soil. As matters were regulated a little, the officers were allowed to retain their swords and the men their private arms. Some wounded were brought in, but most had to be left where they fell, or in temporary hospitals, to be captured by the Papal Zouaves. Out of thirty-five hundred Garibaldians it is estimated that nine hundred were killed and fifteen hundred wounded and taken prisoners. The Papal loss in killed and wounded was severe; in prisoners, none.

At Corese the confusion last evening was indescribable. Most of the fugitives took at once to the road for Terni. The slightly wounded were attended to by their comrades and the surgeon of the Italian regulars. The officers of the regulars had a most difficult duty to perform, but behaved with the utmost consideration and discrimination. I believe that they would have been willing to cross the frontier and aid the Garibaldians had the first reports that the French were in the fight been correct; but this error, circulated by fellows who ran away at the beginning of the combat, was soon corrected by those who had been near enough to see the Papal troops. Some of the French army may have volunteered; some of the Papal uniforms resemble those of the French, and some Garibaldians declare that they could hear the quick repeating fire of the Chassepot rifle; but, after consulting the best authorities here, I am justified in asserting that there was not a French regiment or company on the field.

Garibaldi was conveyed away from Corese by a special train last night. His personal friends and his two sons accompanied him. Nobody was allowed to approach him after his arrival here; but it is said that he did not speak a word after leaving the battle-field until just before the departure of the train, when he begged his friends to let him take a thousand men and recross the frontier. He looks prematurely aged. In one day he seems eighty years old, and they think that his mind is affected. There are not one thousand Garibaldians left to accompany him anywhere. Except the small force with Acerbi, near Viterbo (which will retreat at once), not one is left on Papal soil, unless as a prisoner or a dead man. The invasion is over; the Papal victory is final.

As was to have been expected, the sturdy fellows from Genoa, Venice, Milan, and Turin are conceded to have done the most of the fighting at the battle of Montana. I remember them well. Every one of them had one, two or three Garibaldian medals on his breast, showing that he had served in former campaigns. Few, very few, are among the captives. The Tuscans, who were mostly boys, fled first and fought least when they were rallied. As the men pass me I look in their faces, and it is sickening to find so few whom I recognize. Where are the dashing young fellows, so proud of their new costumes, who thronged the courtyard at Castel Giubeleo? Where are the gallant Venetians who had come so far to die so uselessly, and who, laughing at the fifty miles tramp before them, trudged merrily away for the front only a week ago? Where are the open hearted officers who shared their bread and cheese and the scanty half of their beds as freely with a stranger, if he were "a veritable republican," as if they had known him all their lives? Gone, and no record left but general eulogiums and indiscriminate admiration. In Garibaldi's army there were no muster rolls; his heroes may not even have the fame of a name spelt wrongly in the gazette; you can only tell who are dead by knowing who have not returned. From the outset this invasion of Rome has been a mad business conducted in a mad way, and it has ended terribly, May Heaven forgive those who are responsible for it, beginning with Garibaldi!

The Wounded and the Effect.

TERNI, Nov. 5.—This little old town has now been transformed into a Garibaldian hospital. The wounded who have succeeded in reaching Corese from the battle fields of Montana and Monte Rotondo are being brought up in special trains from Corese, and the footsore and weary heroes who come tramping in from over the hills, require care and attention almost as much. Father Gavazzi, who will be remembered as a lecturer in England and America several years ago, is here in charge of the hospitals. Mrs. Chambers is expected hourly. The authorities of the town have done everything in their power to furnish proper accommodations and provisions; but the best is very bad.

The scenes at the station on the arrival of the trains of wounded are heartrending. Weeping women, waiting for their sons, husbands, brothers, and fathers, fill the air with their cries when their loved ones are lifted out of the cars, or when they do not appear among the poor, wan faces, and again the harrowing thought returns that perhaps they may be dead. Some of the best people from this part of Italy have gone with the Garibaldians. I saw one private in the ranks who owns an iron mine and a foundry. The regular soldiers who garrison this town are very good to the wounded Garibaldians, turning out in the middle of the night to carry them up to the hospitals. The station is strongly guarded, but nobody is interfered with. Garibaldi himself passed through Terni in a special train on Monday morning early, but was not arrested. Numbers of returned Garibaldians leave by every train for Florence. It is almost impossible to get a seat in the cars. The officers wear their arms and the men their uniform hats or shirts; but all the fight is taken out of them. They are soldiers no longer.

To-day the news has been received that Acerbi has withdrawn his forces from Viterbo. This leaves not a single Garibaldian in the Papal States. It is reported that, before leaving, Acerbi sacked the the treasury chest of Viterbo, and levied a contribution upon the town in the name of the Provisional Government of the Roman Republic. If this be true, and everybody seems to believe it, at least one of the Garibaldians has adopted the policy formerly in vogue in Mexico, and has managed to make a little money out of his campaign.

The Garibaldian leaders here assert, upon what I think to be excellent authority, that the King of Italy has been in correspondence with the Pope of Rome during the whole invasion, and they denounce his Majesty with great rigor and threaten a revolution. I find no such feeling, however, among the people of Italy generally. If I wanted to make a revolution in Italy I would arm each man with a whitewash brush, and each woman with a broom; in a week no native would know the country. At Turin somebody has mutilated the statue of the king, breaking the sword in his hand and stoning the figure, and this incident is referred to by leading Garibaldians with immense unction. It may mean a great deal or nothing; but the Government is preparing for eventualities, orders having been issued to-day to withdraw the troops from the Papal frontier, and station them in the various cities.

The Menebrea ministry has a policy, and is carrying it out boldly, and whether this policy be right or wrong, they deserve credit for enforcing it. In two days they stopped all the Garibaldians recruiting; within a week they have been able to disarm the Garibaldians at the frontier. The change seems to me like a dream; it is so sudden and complete. If France will trust this Ministry, and withdraw her troops from Rome, we may yet see Italy recover from her humiliation, and settle the Roman question peaceably, honorably, and satisfactorily. We have had no such strong Government since Cavour's time.

The End.

FIOLINE, Nov. 5.—Garibaldi, his sons, and several of his officers, arrived here by special train from Corese yesterday morning. This is a small town within a few miles of Florence. Upon his arrival a lieutenant-colonel of the regular army went up to the car and informed him that the Government had issued an order for his arrest, and that he was to be sent to Spezzia. Garibaldi got out of the car, looking quite demented, drew a revolver, and said:—"You see that I am armed; but I will not resist you. Only I will not surrender, except to force." His associates and friends entreated him to act calmly, but he persisted in his declarations, whereupon four of the soldiers took him by the legs and arms and lifted him into the car. The train then started off, Garibaldi being under guard. His sons will not accompany him to Spezzia.

It is said to-day that the English embassy at Florence has asked the Italian Government to treat Garibaldi with leniency, and that the Government has agreed to do so. The most lenient treatment would probably be his confinement in a lunatic asylum, for he acts completely unlike his former self, and is now more dangerous to his friends than to his enemies. It was sad to see the wreck of so brave a man; but he has left many a follower quite as brave, stark and stiff upon Papal territory after he knew that further fighting was useless. Italy has now but one danger to fear—the danger of revolution against the King. If that can be successfully surmounted, the Roman question will be settled by diplomatists, and Italy will secure her coveted capital after all; for it is impossible that France alone can sustain the Pope against the public opinion of the rest of the civilized world, when that opinion is pressed in a legitimate way, and not by gangs of guerillas. Let us hope that Garibaldi's future may have that sequel.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Romance and a Wedding—A Belgian Baron Marries a Treasury Clerkess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The monotony of social life in Washington was relieved to-day by an event of rather uncommon occurrence in these unpoetical times. In the Church of the Epiphany, an Episcopal place of worship, Baron Henri Van Havre, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, was united in wedlock to Miss Camilla Webb. The history of the attachment which led to this happy consummation embraces a considerable degree of the romantic element. The Baron, who is connected with one of the most aristocratic and wealthy families of Belgium, came here a few years ago as Secretary of Legation. He is about thirty years of age, tall and commanding in appearance, and an ardent lover of poetry and music. About six months after his arrival he happened to pay a visit to the Treasury Department, and in the course of his inspection of our financial machinery he became interested with the beauty of the lady to whom he was married to-day. Miss Camilla Webb was a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. She was born in the southern part of Virginia, and came to Washington about five years ago. She was accompanied by her widowed mother, and though in comparatively poor circumstances, they were known to some of the most respectable society here. The Baron effected an introduction to Miss Webb, and considerable intimacy followed. About a year ago he returned to Europe and travelled extensively over the Continent. After spending about five months there he resolved on coming back to this country, impelled by a desire to express his attachment to Miss Webb, having failed to find abroad any more attractive object. Three days ago the wealthy and aristocratic Baron, accompanied by his intended bride, Miss Webb, and attended by a party of intimate friends, proceeded to the Catholic church of St. Aloysius and had the nuptial ceremony performed. The Baron is a Catholic and his wife an Episcopalian. To-day the Episcopal ceremony of marriage was completed, in presence of a select and fashionable congregation. The bride, who is about twenty years of age, was dressed in pearl colored silk, and, with her wealth of golden tresses, bright blonde complexion, and delicately chiseled features, created no small degree of admiration. Among those present on the occasion were Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister; Mr. Cerotti, Italian Minister; Baron Gerolt and Baron Kusseraow, of the Prussian Embassy; Miss Botts, Miss Anderson, and Miss Mary Webb, sister of the bride; Mr. Maurice Delfosse, the Belgian Minister; and Mr. Cantagaili, Secretary of the Italian Legation, acted as groomsman. The Rev. Dr. Hall performed the ceremony, after which both bride and bridegroom received the warm congratulations of their friends. In the evening they left for New York, whence they will sail for Belgium.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE "STELLAR UNIVERSE."

Interesting Lecture by Professor John LeConte.

Professor John LeConte, of the University of South Carolina, delivered the first of a series of four lectures on the "Stellar Universe," at the Peabody Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant. In this lecture he restricted his attention to an exposition of the methods of determining the parallax of the fixed stars, and consequently their distance from us. He showed that the methods used for measuring astronomical distance are not abstruse or mysterious; they are in some applications absolutely the same as the methods of ordinary land surveying, and are in other applications equivalent to them. In applying these principles to the determination of stellar distances, the whole difficulty lies in the extreme minuteness of the angular quantities which are to be measured. It was shown that by successive refinements of methods and instruments, astronomers, after struggling with this problem for three hundred years, at last succeeded in pushing their triangulation across the "great gulf" which intervenes between our solar system and the nearest of the fixed stars. Various illustrations were introduced to convey to the mind some idea of the vastness of the distances which the progress of science and art has thus enabled us to measure. It was stated that a cannon ball maintaining an unabated velocity of 1760 feet per second would require more than two millions of years to reach the nearest of the fixed stars! A locomotive travelling incessantly at the rate of twenty miles per hour would require more than one hundred and twenty-two millions of years to accomplish the same journey! It would require four times as long to reach the Dog Star! The following illustration was used to give some idea of these distances:—If we represent the distance of the sun from the earth by one foot, then the distance from the sun of Neptune would be thirty feet; sun of *a* Centauri would be 42½ miles; sun of 61 Cygni would be 104½ miles; sun of *a* Lyræ would be 149½ miles; sun of Sirius would be 170 miles; sun of Capella would be 849 miles. The stellar distances were also illustrated by the time it takes light to traverse the intervening spaces.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CUBA.

Courtesies Extended to the Refugees from Mexico—Death of a Lady Aboard the Columbia.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—A thirteen-inch gun, which arrived here recently, has been landed. The Prussian Consul gave a picnic yesterday in honor of Baron Magnus, Monsieur Eloin, the Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, and the Commander of the Austrian steam gunboat Elizabeth, Captain Groelier.

The new sugar is expected to be in market in about twenty days.

The wife of Mr. Jordan, American Consul at Porto Rico, died on the passage out here from New York, on board the steamer Columbia.

The duty on agricultural implements and apparatus, machinery, etc., under Spanish flag has been decided to be one per cent. *ad valorem*. Under foreign flag it is one-fifth more.

The royal ordinances as published for Cuba are now to extend to Puerto Rico, with but slight modifications.

An order has been issued regulating the Public Works Department. This branch of the service here is to comprise two hundred and thirty-four officials. In Porto Rico the same Department is to have but twenty-one.

The Spanish mail steamers are exempted from presenting any freight list on entry to port.

The American, Hall, is still confined in jail.

SECOND EDITION

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Why Congress Adjourned Over until Monday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Appointment of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The appointment of Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Chandler, resigned, excites much discussion here. His confirmation by the Senate is very doubtful, as he is known to be a strong friend of the President, and a warm partisan. There is talk of abolishing the office altogether, if the Republicans cannot reach him in any other way. Mr. Cooper lives at the White House, and is on the most intimate and confidential terms with the President, being one of his family. His nomination was recommended by Secretary McCulloch, who will doubtless use all his influence to secure his confirmation by the Senate; but, even with this assistance, it is morally certain that Mr. Cooper will not get through.

Why Congress Adjourned.

The reason for the House adjourning yesterday over till Monday was on account of something having transpired which rendered it necessary for the Impeachment Committee to make some alteration in their report; but what that "something" was has not been developed. Representative Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Impeachment Committee, went among the Republican members and requested an adjournment till Monday, to give the Committee time to make the necessary alterations. There was a desire on the part of the more moderate Republicans to adjourn as soon as possible, to avoid the issue which has been made upon the legality of this "additional" session of the Fortieth Congress. This was opposed by those in favor of impeachment, as it would have been an admission of the correctness of the President's theory. But when the request to adjourn came from the Impeachment Committee, it was carried without difficulty. There will be little or no business done next week, for Thanksgiving Day intervenes, and both Houses will probably adjourn over from Wednesday till the first Monday in December.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Evening.—Reuter's telegrams, containing the quotations of American securities in New York, have not yet been published, if received. U. S. bonds are quoted at 70½; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie Railroad, 46½.

Consols closed at 94 5-16. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £2500 sterling during the week.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 21—Evening.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—Evening.—The Cotton market closed quiet at 8¼d. for Upland middlings, and 8¼d. for Orleans middlings. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed steady and unchanged.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—Weston arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. He leaves at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and expects to commence his fourth attempt to walk 100 miles in 24 hours, between here and Bryan, Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Reading, 96¼; Canton Co., 45⅝; Erie Railroad, 71½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 114; Illinois Central, 130; Cumberland preferred, 129; Missouri 6s, 94¾; Hudson River, 124⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 105½; do. 1864, 105¾; do. 1865, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 101⅜; Seven-thirties, 105⅛. Sterling Exchange, 109⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 139¼.

On Sherman as a Candidate for President.

From the La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat.

And such a candidate! Sherman—William Tecumseh Sherman—Vandal Sherman—Sherman of the torch and ax—Sherman, prince of a band of bummers, thieves, vagabonds, and ruffians—Sherman, whose "march to the sea" would have damned to all eternity a legion of pirates and freebooters—Sherman, the lackey, tool, leftenant of the Sangamon brother of the Devil, the obscene, brutal, and boorish Lincoln—Sherman, whose hands are red with the blood of thousands of American freemen—Sherman, whose most glorious acts can be written in two words—"Atlanta" and "Columbia!" This musbroom of civil war, blood-watered, rank with the corruption and wickedness engendered in the hellish crusade for the enslavement and degradation of white men, and the triumph of niggers—this *thing* a Democratic candidate for the honors which, as a party, we have conferred upon Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, and Buchanan! Proposed by a Kentuckian, from a sovereignty thousands of whose sons rest in unhallowed graves, slain for the love of liberty by Sherman's minions! Great God! that a Democrat should so disgrace himself and humiliate that grand old party!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sitroud.—The Delaware River and Fairmount Park Passenger Railway Company vs. Thomas B. Watson, guardian of John S. and Fanny Watson, to the use of Frederick F. Barnes. A feigned issue to try the validity of a mortgage. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Finafrock vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad. An action, by the widow and children of Daniel Finafrock, who was an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was killed on the 4th of April, 1866, to recover damages. On trial.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judge Brewster.—The argument list was still before the Court this morning. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Before reporter's. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Montgomery vs. Grant. UNITED STATES vs. one steam engine and other property. James McGuire claimant. Verdict for the United States.

United States vs. one still and other property. William Quigley claimant. On trial.

OBITUARY.

General Sheppard C. Leakin.

General Sheppard C. Leakin died at his residence, Spring Hill, near the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railway, yesterday afternoon, in the 78th year of his age. He was seized with paralysis on Saturday last, and although attended by four eminent physicians, it was found impossible to prolong life. General Leakin served as Mayor of the city in 1838 and 1839, a position which he filled with much credit. He was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, and subsequently held various positions in the Maryland militia. In early life he was a printer, and afterwards conducted a bookstore in this city. For many years General Leakin was one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Chronicle*, in connection with his relative, the late Samuel Barnes, at that time published in North Gay street, adjoining Christ Church. In politics he was formerly an old line Whig of the Henry Clay school, but of late years has not meddled with public affairs, living quietly at his country residence, where, as well as in the city, he was much respected. General Leakin was the father of the Rev. George A. Leakin, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—*Baltimore Sun, 21st.*

Richard O'Gorman, Senior.

The European mails by the steamship Cuba bring intelligence of the death of Richard O'Gorman, Sr., father of the Corporation Counsel of New York, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, at his residence, near Dublin, Ireland, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. O'Gorman was a member of an ancient and broadly landed family in the county of Clare, and was uncle to the O'Gorman Mahon, for some time a formidable political rival of O'Connell's, and for many years member of the British Parliament for Ennis, the capital of the county of Clare. Mr. O'Gorman was, in the highest and noblest sense, a patriot Irishman. In the early struggles for religious freedom, which culminated in the Emancipation act of 1829, and which fills so remarkable a page in Irish history, he bore a conspicuous and energetic part, and with eager hand and enthusiastic heart contributed time, intellect, and money to the promotion of the national cause. Mr. O'Gorman was a true and firm friend to O'Connell, and was present on the Curragh of Kildare on the occasion of the momentous duel in which the then young agitator shot his formidable challenger, the fire-eating D'Esterre. Mr. O'Gorman retired from active political life soon after the death of O'Connell. He died as becomes such men, loved by many, respected by all, full of years and honors, and with his name enshrined in the hearts of all who reverence the land he loved so deeply and so well.—*N. Y. Herald.*

KENTUCKY.

Distress in Louisville on Account of the Scarcity of Coal—Closing of Manufactories.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—Several large manufacturing establishments in this city have recently closed on account of the great scarcity of coal, and great distress is apprehended among the employes thus thrown out of work during the winter months. The Louisville Rolling Mill has wisely reserved a sufficient quantity of coal to protect their late employes until a further supply can be obtained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 22, 1867.

The Stock market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; 10½ was bid for 10-40s; 105¾ for 7-30s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 108 for '62 5-20s; 105½ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5-20s, and 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 25¼@25½, a slight advance; Reading at 48 3-16, a slight decline; Minehill at 56½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 125¾, an advance of ¾. 49¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 20 for Little Schuylkill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 49¾ for Lehigh Valley; 21¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 41¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 75¾ was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 63 for West Philadelphia; and 10¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 90½ for Western; 30½ for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30@31¼, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21, no change; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 11¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅛; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139¼; 1 P. M., 139, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money was in sharp demand at 7 per cent on call, and commission added, in numerous cases. Commercial paper is made more difficult of sale by the recent heavy failures, and the unsatisfactory statements of dividends to be made by the failing mercantile houses which stopped recently. Banks and private lenders alike shun long engagements, and use their capital in call loans secured by collaterals available at short notice. The drain from the banks to the Sub-Treasury, thus far in the week, has been severe, and is not represented by the gain in the Sub-Treasury balance, as published. The statements of the Assistant Treasurer give little information of value, and need such reformation as makes them show the actual amount of currency and gold on deposit, and what part of it is to the credit of disbursing offices."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says:—

"Business in financial circles was generally very quiet to-day, though one or two of the discount houses reported that the packers and grain dealers were checking more liberally. The shipments of currency were reported much larger—mostly to interior points in Iowa for the purchase of hogs. Money is quite easy, and some of the banks complain of a scarcity of first-class mercantile paper. We hear that some loans were placed to-day at 8 per cent. The general bank rate is 10 per cent., and any less figure is purely exceptional. The Union Stock Yard Bank went to protest this afternoon. We have no further particulars. It is generally understood that the concern had little or no capital, though it did quite a large business in buying exchange on Eastern points. No currency was ever kept on hand, and the management refused to give anything save on checks on its correspondent in the city in payment of drafts and certificates of deposit. This was a source of much embarrassment to the other city banks doing business with it, as the checks were obliged to pass through the Clearing House the next day, thus causing a similar delay in making remittances. We learn that the protested paper was a certificate of deposit for some $2000. Exchange was scarce and firm, with sales between banks at 30@40 cents premium. The counter rates are steady at 1-10 discount, and 1-10 premium selling."

—The Boston *Journal*, in an elaborate article, shows that the countries which will be compelled to buy breadstuffs between the present time and next harvest are Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco; while the countries which will have grain to sell are the United States, Canada, Chili, and some of the other South American States, Russia, Turkey, and the Danubian Principalities. It adds:—

"The stocks of old wheat in Great Britain and France have not been so low since 1854 as they are at the present time. Large purchases of wheat have been made for some time past on French account in the Eastern ports. The French Government has intimated to its citizens that large purchases of breadstuffs would be expedient. For many years past the imports of wheat in Great Britain have steadily increased. This has been owing to the increase of population, the improvement in the rate of wages, and the more liberal expenditure of the people; and to these causes is now added the necessity of supplying the deficiency caused by the partial failure of this year's crop. The following are the amounts of wheat imported into Great Britain since 1845, taking periods of five years together:—

	Quarters.
From 1846 to 1850	18,922,987
From 1851 to 1855	21,415,778
From 1856 to 1860	26,866,936
From 1861 to 1865	30,906,342

"The average price of British wheat for the week ending September 7th was 52s. 5d. per quarter; but for the corresponding week in the years 1863 to 1866, inclusive, the prices were respectively 44s. 2d., 42s. 3d., 40s., and 47s. 8d. per quarter. The present high price in England is drawing large supplies thither, and for the first eight months of the present year the imports were about 5,000,000 cwt. in excess of last year.

"These facts are favorable to a maintenance of the high prices of wheat, which are now filling the pockets of our farmers with greenbacks."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$4000 All Co'y Cs 58	73	100 sh Phil & Erie	c. 25¼
100 sh Leh N stk	s60. 30	100 sh Read R	c.48 3-16
10 do	30¼	200 do	48 3-16
100 do	b30. 30¼	800 sh N Y & M	bs. 2½
50 do	30	100 sh Ocean Oil	b60. 4

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1864, 105⅝@105¾; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 105@105⅛; do., July, 105@105⅛; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119⅛@119½; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do. October, 1865, 115⅛@116. Gold, 139¼@139¾. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139@139¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112½@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1864, 105⅝@105¾; do., 1865, 106@106⅛; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅝@105¾; 3d series, 105@105⅛; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117⅛; August, 1865, 116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@113¼; old 5-20s, 108@108⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106⅛; do., July 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105@105⅛. Gold, 138⅞@139⅛.

—M. Schultz & Co. No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Baltimore:—London 60 days sight, 108⅝@109⅛; do. 3 do., 109⅜@110; Paris 60 do. do., 5.17½@5.13¾; do. 3 do., 5.13¾@5.11¼; Antwerp 60 do., do., 5.17½@5.13¾; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¼@78; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35½@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40⅝@41. Market firm. Gold at noon, 139.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—The Flour Market is dull, but holders are firm in their views. The demand for shipment is limited, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras, $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·50@8·75 ₱ barrel. 1000 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The inquiry for prime Wheat is good, and prices are well maintained, but common grades are neglected. Sales of fair and prime Red at $2·40@2·55. Rye is unchanged; sales of 1500 bush. Pennsylvania at $1·72. Corn is unsettled. Sales of 2500 bush. yellow at $1·44@1·48; 2000 bush. old Western mixed at $1·40@1·42; and 700 bush. new do. at $1·35. Oats are scarce and in fair demand; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7@8 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is neglected. 200 bush. Flaxseed sold at $2·50.

Bark is steady at $55 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Provisions are exceedingly dull, and price are drooping.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....51 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Morning Star, Ryder, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Angelia, Brown, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Matilda, Dix, Bath, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Charleston, SC., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, Richmond, Andenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Richmond, do.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, do.
Schr Chas. H. Muller, Brown, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Hewitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Fall River, do.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Indian Treaties.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Our treaties with the Indian tribes have generally been like words written in water—made only to be broken. But on which side lies the blame? Without any desire to exalt the character of the red man unduly, we say without hesitation that, had the border whites and the Government agents kept their part of the treaty obligations inviolate, the Indians would have kept theirs, and hundreds of lives and vast sums of money would have been saved. This fact should be kept in view when we estimate the worth of the treaties recently made with the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and other Western tribes—treaties that secure to the border whites—too frequently the worse than savage advance-guard of civilization—many valuable privileges and rights; and which, we venture to say, will first be broken by the whites.

Thus far the Indian Peace Commission has been remarkably successful. When it was sent out, several months ago, a general war of extermination appeared to be imminent, indeed almost unavoidable. But the distinguished soldier to whom was intrusted the difficult task of negotiating with the tribes has performed his task so well that all danger of bloodshed has been averted, and peace concluded upon terms that give promise of the permanent settlement of our Indian troubles, provided that we keep faith ourselves with the savages.

The first treaty was signed this fall, on the 24th of October, with the Apaches, a small tribe, consisting of seventy lodges only. They had previously been arrayed with the Cheyennes against the Government, and had suffered great losses in consequence. Their annuities had been withheld, and they were gradually sinking back into their former barbarous habits when news of the peace commission reached them. On receipt of this intelligence, their chief, Poor Bear, despatched messengers to gather in his scattered brethren. Some of these bands were along the Mexican border, waging war on Americans and Mexicans alike, subsisting by indiscriminate pillage, and rapidly wasting away by battle and disease. Yet, as soon as they heard that peace was possible, they hastened to the general meeting-place, at Medicine Lodge creek, where the assemblage of Indians amounted to more than five thousand souls. After a long and serious consultation, a treaty of peace was signed, by which the Apaches are settled upon a reservation adjoining that of the Kiowa and Comanche agricultural reservation. Exclusive of their annuities, they are to receive five thousand dollars a year. Instead of the fifteen dollars a head formerly paid to them—and which too often went for whisky—each male adult is to receive a suit of clothes, and each woman a dress made of woollen material. It was also agreed that, until the Apaches remove to the territory set apart for them by this treaty, they shall be permitted to range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of the country they originally claimed as theirs; that is, throughout the whole Indian territory, from the southeast corner of New Mexico up to the Arkansas river.

The negotiations with the Cheyennes were more difficult and complicated, on account of the shameful atrocities to which this tribe had been subjected. Many of their people were massacred by Chivington's band of white savages; and, last spring, while the tribe were at peace with us, their village was plundered and set on fire, causing a loss to them of more than a hundred thousand dollars. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that they declined at first to listen to the commissioners, and hesitated long before affixing their signatures to the treaty of peace. It seemed to them more like mockery than the solemn ratification of a compact. But they were at length convinced that the commissioners were acting in good faith; and all the chiefs then signed the treaty. By its terms the reservation given to this tribe drops of all lands lying in Kansas, and extends the southern boundary from Red creek down to the Cimmarron river, sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas. It is bounded on the east by the Arkansas river, on the south and west by Cimmarron, and on the north by Kansas, and contains eight or nine thousand square miles. The Government agrees to give them an agency house and other necessary buildings for a physician, farmer, miller, school-teacher, blacksmith, etc. Also it is stipulated to give them each a a suit of good substantial woollen clothing each year, or the necessary materials to make it; and, in addition thereto, to expend $30,000 annually for their benefit in such articles as they may need.

The Cheyennes refused to yield the right of hunting north of the Arkansas river, as long as the buffalo is found there, unless they succeed in making a living by agriculture on their own lands; but they agree to keep away ten miles from all forts and travelled roads, and withdraw all opposition to white settlements, promising to defend them against all enemies.

Similar treaties, differing only in unimportant points, have been made with other tribes; and the devastating war which a few months ago threatened to deluge the border with blood has been happily averted.

If the border whites will only keep their part of the treaties faithfully, and refrain from inflicting wrong on the tribes, there need never be another Indian war. The old chief of the Kiowa nation, Satanta, uttered nothing but the truth when he said, in his eloquent farewell speech:—

"I come to say that the Kiowas and Comanches have made with you a peace; and they intend to keep it. If it brings prosperity to us we of course will like it the better. If it brings prosperity or adversity, we will not abandon it. It is our contract, and it shall stand. Our people once carried war against Texas. We thought the Great Father would not be offended, for the Texans had gone out from among his people, and become his enemies. You now tell us that they have made peace and returned to the great family. The Kiowas and Comanches will now make no bloody trail in their land. They have pledged their word, and that word shall last, unless the whites shall break their contract, and invite the horrors of war. We do not break treaties. We make but few contracts, and them we remember well. The whites make so many that they are liable to forget them. The white chief seems not to be able to govern his braves."

Can a white man read these words without blushing for his race? An Indian teaching us justice, teaching us the sanctity of treaty obligations! For shame, that we should have to acknowledge the justice of the reproach.

The duty of the Government is clear. It must protect these tribes from the rascalities of its own agents, from the greed and animosity of border whites. "We want honest traders," said an old chief, during the conference; and the Government should take steps to send out such traders with its agencies, otherwise we may expect war. None is quicker than an Indian to detect unfair dealing; none is quicker to take revenge for it—his only way of righting himself; but none is readier to live at peace with his neighbors than this same Indian, if his rights are respected. We suppose even Indians have rights which the Government ought to respect, and which the borderers should also be made to respect. Then we shall have peace.

Celestial and Terrestrial Phenomena—Moral Effect of Physical Forces.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Vesuvius is once again pouring its torrent of fire through the vineyards of Lachrymi Christi, and threatening to engulf cities as it did in the days when the world was first divided between the thoughts of Julius Cæsar and those of Jesus Christ. There is terror in the valley of Mexico also, and the people are filled with alarm at the threatened activity of a volcano long extinct, whose blaze was perhaps a beacon to the adventurous Cortes and a portent to the falling empire of the Montezumas. News from the West Indies hints the devastation of an earthquake in the island memorable for its association with the name of Columbus and as the first seat of Spanish power in this hemisphere. From such different points on the earth's surface come the evidences that there is perturbation within; that the collision of the pent-up forces has for the time destroyed the balance. Simultaneously with these internal disturbances—dependent upon them by unknown relation—we have also wonderful disturbances on the surface—storms in the air of scarcely paralleled power, hurricanes that have blown the sea completely over great tracts of land. Beyond our atmosphere, in open space—there are stormes in the stars, too—shoals of nebulous matter have been lately driving across the earth's orbit, rebounding from the elasticity of our atmospheric armor, or masses of this matter consumed by combustion resulting from the contact, or from the heat generated by the friction of their flight. In all the great divisions of visible nature there is perturbation, destruction of the common order, perhaps derangement of natural and planetary laws. Yet it was long since wisely suggested that our so-called discord might be "harmony not understood," and this is a subject on which it is hardly safe to say that what seems to us derangement is not order. In whatever phrase science may state the relation between these several wonders of the universe—for it seems difficult to believe that they are not related one with another—it is doubtful whether the phrases can do more than disguise ignorance. When Moses said of somewhat similar wonders that "the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," he perhaps expressed the first cause quite as satisfactorily as science can do it even now.

Human observation has noted in every age that there is an agreement between the great perturbations in the physical world and those revolutions, changes, upheavals of society, those disturbances of political and moral relations that are in a common view regarded as due either to human pride, passion, and ambition, or to the direct interposition of a superintending "providence." Falling dynasties are associated in the oldest of human remembrances with the portent of some blazing comet; and so following there is hardly an ill worthy the dignity of history but has had its attending or preceding signal in the heavens. Men readily associated these things in the ages when faith was a governing principle—when it was assumed that they saw God in all that they could not otherwise explain, and when the physical wonder that came in the same period was naturally taken as a warning of some more strictly human event. But this is an inquiring rather than a believing age; yet we must still associate great stellar-atmospheric or terrestrial perturbation with periods remarkable for human changes. We associate them inevitably because they come together as a matter of fact; and then follows the inquiry, Is the relation merely one of coincidence, or did the thinkers who groped and guessed in the early dawn of intellectual light "reason better than they knew?" Doubtless this inquiry is to be answered fully only when further discovery shall exactly develop the nature, power, and modes of actipn of that yet comparatively unknown principle—electricity. It is a remarkable characteristic of this principle that it is at once a cause and a result of the greatest operations in nature, while no more definite account can be given of varying states of humanity, whether in respect to health in the common-sense or in respect to intellectual status, than consists in the allegation of varying electrical conditions. Is the *vis nervosa* upon which our daily health, opinions, acts depend, electricity? Many important experiments seem to indicate that it is nothing else, and that if it differs in certain respects it differs only as its natural medium of action does from those things that are the usual media of electricity. Well, this power, that so effectually determines for better or worse our daily acts, is also the spirit of the storm, and is generated and set free in perhaps illimitable quantities by those great chemical actions of nature of which the volcanoes, the comets, the atmospheric storms are only signs and symptoms. At the very time, then, that the volcano and the comet are blazing in their several ways, Infinite Power is setting free an agent, impalpable save in results, that, acting through human brain and nerve, makes our pestilences as well as our wars, and originates the grand revolutions and changes that illuminate human history.

In the present condition of the political and moral world, we may see that the agreement is still sustained between physical and human phenomena. With volcanoes active in either hemisphere, with earthquakes tumbling down the towers of ancient cities, with the very earth plunging through a stream of starry ruin, we find human society undergoing in nearly every climate greater changes than any of which the records have been kept from other ages. Europe is closing a great phase in its history. Men are looking upon the last days of that religious empire (the Papal Church) which, seizing the failing sceptre of the Cæsars, established a more extensive, if less material power, presided over the birth of the modern civilization of law and literature, and fostered and secured the growth and development of that system which now pushes it from its pride of place. Asia, slumbering so long under the fallen ruins of former glory, is awaking at the touch of Europe, with Russia striding towards her across the steppes, and inside Rebellion aiding the outside barbarians coming by the sea to break down and throw open the only remaining one of the empires that were old in the time of Darius. On this continent changes of the most momentous character seemed but lately to be drawing to their close, as we saw the end of the war in Mexico, the languishing progress of that in South America, and the termination of the bloody struggle that had devastated ten of our own States; but there are indications that even yet we may have popular troubles almost without parallel—eruptions that, breaking through the crust of social order, may simulate in terror and desolation some of those great natural events to which they seem allied. It seems that there may well be a new heaven and a new earth—in other words, a new religion and a new civilization—before the time comes again that all "shall stand still and be at rest."

Gen. Sherman and the Indian Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fiery letter of our Montana correspondent upon the Indian question is a true picture, not so much of the atrocities of the Indians as of the sentiment of the people of our Territories in favor of exterminating the red race. "They must leave the Plains or die," says our correspondent. "They have but the thief's title to any land whatever." "There are no friendly Indians on the Plains." "Send General Sherman to the Holy Land"—and, in substance—let loose the volunteers of the borders, and let us make all Indians lawful game till all are killed. Our correspondent is a gentleman of character and influence; and, though his letter bears internal evidence that he has ventured to narrate many things against the Indians on second and third-hand hearsay testimony, and with far more tendency to exaggeration than is consistent with impartiality, yet as a setting forth of the sentiment of the people of Montana and our other border territories in favor of extermination, it is admirably graphic and true. We publish it to show how impossible it is to preserve peace with the Indians so long as the whites are imbued with the faith in extermination and massacre of which our correspondent's letter is so faithful an illustration.

There are two difficulties in the way of the extermination policy, viz:—it is impossible, and disgustingly unjust, as all our army officers who have been called on to carry it out soon learn. Impossible, as it would be, by a fire of artillery to exterminate the musquitoes in a swamp. Unjust, because investigation shows that at least half the Indian difficulties arise from violation of our treaties, or by starvation and suffering in consequence of the advances of the white race Westward.

The treatment of the Indian question by General Sherman, as by all our regular army officers, has been characterized by that sense of justice and humanity which are the highest ingredients in statesmanship. Ever since William Penn reared a feeble colony into a populous province in the immediate presence of the red race, without firing a gun or losing a life by violence, humanity and justice have been the best coin with which to buy peace with the Indians, and they have been least current. The war code which prevails among the whites is, that for an offense committed by any one Indian, all other Indians are liable to be shot; and that if no offense at all has been committed, nevertheless, an Indian, like a black snake, deserves death on geneal principles, simply because he is an Indian. These sentiments may be read in any border newspaper, heard in any border cabin, and are frequently repeated not only in their bar-rooms but in their pulpits. In order to appreciate the essential barbarism of this code, we have only to reverse it and put it into the mouth of some gigantic savage like Red Cloud. Our correspondent attributes to him a sentiment towards white men no more horrible; and accepts it as evidence of the inveterate fiendishness of the Indian race.

Most of the fighting of the Indians with each other and with the whites arises from the fact that, by depriving them of their hunting-grounds, we are constantly reducing them to poverty and starvation. The wealthy tribes—those which have flocks and herds—give us no trouble. Their very property makes them peaceful. But starving tribes, like men suffering from cold and hunger, must steal. How, then, may Indians be induced to accumulate property? One mistake made in this respect by our Governmeut and missionaries has been the effort to turn them from a nomad savage life at one bound into a full-fledged civilized life, as farmers and villagers, without passing them through the intermediate stages. The Indian can very readily be diverted from hunting wild cattle to herding and pasturing tame cattle—from a barbarous to a pastoral life. But he cannot be suddenly hoisted into civilization, changed from a vagrant of the wilds into a supporter of churches and schools, from a hunter and trapper into a ploughman and merchant. The aim of the Government should be, therefore, to lead the Indian, by easy gradations, out of the savage life into the still, nomadic, indolent, and free life of the shepherds and herdsmen. For this they show ready adaptedness and a natural inclination. Throughout South America and Mexico the Indians meet the whites on this intermediate plane, and are their equals. From thence they gradually pass into civilization. A notable illustration of this we see in President Juarez of Mexico, whose father and grandfather were herdsmen, and whose ancestors were savages. This system of making treaties with the Indians as independent nations should be gradually abandoned, and instead thereof they should all be placed under a military government under the charge of the War Department. They need—and as our settlements increase, will need still more—the strong arm of military government to protect them against neighboring tribes, against the vagabonds and criminals of their own tribes, and against spontaneous guerilla warfare from the whites. To this end,—military posts permanently established at points accessible to all our Indian country, and in charge of Regular Army officers, and an Indian Bureau, corresponding in organization to our Freedmen's Bureau, would greatly contribute. Through these means the Indian races might be assisted in their efforts to grow herds of cattle, and horses, and swine, and flocks of sheep and goats, and become a valuable addition to our national industry. The "magnificent distances" of the great West leave them still time and room to emerge by natural steps from savagery to civilization before their lands will be taken up for farms and towns. But to accomplish this great and humane end the whole Indian question needs to be acted upon as one question—with unity of design and a permanent policy. In accordance, we believe, with the views of nearly all the officers of our Regular Army who have had experience in Indian affairs, this could not be better done than by creating an Indian Bureau within the War Department, having absolute charge of all Indian affairs, under the control of some experienced, humane, and sagacious soldier like General Sherman. One leading object of such a bureau would be to make the Indians immediately peaceful and profitable by encouraging and protecting them in entering upon the occupation of shepherds and herdsmen, for which they have already shown every required capacity, and in which many of the tribes, almost unassisted, have made commendable progress.

Centralization Not Essential to Nationality.

From the N. Y. Times.

The speculative republicans of England, a letter-writer has recently told us, consider a President an obstacle to perfect democratic government. They would have the Legislature directly representing the people, the sole centre of national power. The chief administrator should, in their opinion, be the nominee of Congress, the agent for carrying out its will, and having no title to office independent of its pleasure. A President, wielding the powers conferred by the Constitution of the United States, is, in their estimation, little less than an elective monarch; and in their hatred of kingcraft they would destroy all semblance of royal authority. Their plan is to decentralize as much as possible, and though on this particular point they push their view absurdly far, their general idea of national authority is a vast improvement upon the theoretical republicanism of France, where the vices of centralization have been the most formidable to the success of government by the people.

In this country speculative statesmanship runs in exactly the opposite direction. Our *doctrinaires* are anxious to engraft upon the Government the centralizing crochets of the French dreamers of the last century. We are called upon to advance by going backwards. We are asked to perfect republicanism by adopting a principle which leads logically to monarchy. It is proposed to interpret the purposes of the founders of the republic in the light of the partisan aims of to-day—to assume that they did not fulfil their own intentions, but on the contrary framed a system at variance with their convictions—and to sacrifice the strongest feature of our system to give effect to the caprices of a philosophy at once sentimental and unsound.

These opposite tendencies in the minds of theorists who profess an equal devotion to republican principle have their origin in the passions and prejudices of current political discussion. The English workingmen, who manifest their hatred of Presidents by dispensing with them in their organizations, are actuated by a desire to avenge the quarrel of Congress with Mr. Johnson. They have a notion that Mr. Johnson has aped regal pretensions, and that there should be no hindrance to the will of the law-makers. Mr. Sumner, on the other hand, is afflicted by a sense of the difficulties that block the path to absolute political equality. In his eagerness to reconstruct the Union in the interest of the negro, he is prepared to disregard the Constitution, deprive the States of powers expressly vested in them, and remodel everything according to his philanthropic inclinations. Mr. Sumner, in fact, has in his own mind discovered that this country cannot be truly called a nation until its people make him their Gamaliel, and give prompt effect to his commands. We fear that the irreverent multitude deem silly the sophomoric utterances which he evidently intends to be sublime.

Because the Southern doctrine of State sovereighty which lay at the root of secession is an exaggeration and abuse of the doctrine of State rights, Mr. Sumner would legislate the latter out of existence. To constitute this Union of States a nation, he would make the Federal Goverment supreme—absolute in all matters. Its decrees should define the functions of States and extirpate the idea of rights by reducing States to the grade of municipalities, having no privileges save those which Congress may concede. By a simple enactment he suggests that the States shall be deprived of control over the franchise, all provisions of the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, the question he affects to expound is treated strictly as a question of the Congressional will. The Constitution is nothing. The rights and powers of the States are nothing. All must give way in order that Mr. Sumner may convert this into a brand-new nation—a nation that shall be a nation, and no mistake.

But State rights, properly understood, are not to be snuffed out of existence by a couple of hours' oratory. Something more than Mr. Sumner's worship of centralization is needed to convince the American people that it is expedient to abandon the distinctive principle of their republic, and take refuge in the flimsy products of French philosophy. The glory of the revolutionary fathers was that they were practical in their patriotism. They comprehended the value of local government as the source and safeguard of Saxon liberty. They understood that centralization pushed to an extreme is a foe to freedom, and is the foundation of monarchy. Therefore they defined the powers of the General Government, and threw around the States guarantees as clear and strong as those by which Congress itself is fortified. Mainly as a consequence of this application of the Federal principle, our country has grown almost in a lifetime from infancy to a giant's estate. Its system of decentralization has made the best parts of the continent ours, and has facilitated that marvellous adaptation of government to remote local peculiarities and requirements which has elicited the admiration of the world. What Mr. Sumner arraigns as a cardinal blunder has, then, been proved to be the secret of success. The country derives its magnitude and power from the growth of the States, and these again have prospered because organized with well-defined and fundamental rights.

Undoubtedly the war led to some new renderings of the constitutional provisions touching the relative powers of the general Government and the States, and to an enlargement in some directions of the powers exercised by the former. It has decided dogmatically and forever that the State rights principle, so called, affords no warrant for the heresy of State sovereignty—that the States individually are not justified in nullifying, and will not be permitted to nullify, the authority of the Union in matters pertaining to its existence. The war has probably served, moreover, to reconcile the country to a stronger central Government than was previously considered necessary. But here the change has ended. And we think that persuasives more potent than Mr. Sumner's oratory will be required to induce changes of the sweeping character which he proposes. For, despite his romancing, the war developed a sentiment of nationality strong enough for all purposes. The people needed no theorizing and no poetry to enlist their energies in behalf of the imperilled Union. They neither misapprehended the relations of the States to the Government, nor paused in the assertion of that national life which grew and prospered before Mr. Sumner embraced the theory of absolute, tyrannical centralization.

It may be desirable, as Mr. Sumner says, to secure equality of political rights throughout the Union. A national franchise standard may be a proper corollary of the national assertion of civil rights. It does not follow, however, that to attain objects in themselves desirable we should resort to means that are unlawful. Great men, geniuses, born statesmen, philosophers, and orators, may find their self-sufficiency snubbed by the plain letter of the Constitution forbidding what they propose. But the people are not prepared to trample that instrument under foot, even to gratify Mr. Sumner, or to establish universal negro suffrage in every State. They may err in their preference for a nationality formed by a union of States to French philosophy and a consolidated despotism; but the preference exists in a form too decided to be misunderstood. There is less reason for regretting the fact, since the Constitution provides a method by which the question may be settled uniformly without difficulty. If Mr. Sumner therefore, would talk to some purpose, we recommend him to drop the impracticable scheme of legislating negro suffrage into the Northern States, and to adopt in its stead the more sensible plan of agitating for a constitutional amendment. He must work with and through the States, or the rights of the States will prove too much for his rhetoric.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

Opinions.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Attorney-General is one curious instance (as Mr. Johnson is another) of the importance which mankind attach to the views of those who are much talked about. If Mr. Stanbery were only a private manufacturer of writs, or a dispenser of advice in chambers upon moderate terms, nobody would think of making a long journey for the purpose of purchasing his opinion; if anybody should give constitutional arguments over the signature of "X. Y. Z." in a Washington newspaper, the serenity of the land would not be in the least disturbed. Alas for the destiny of nations! This great republic, with all its performance and with all its promise, with its immense population and its remarkable commerce, and its extraordinary wealth and its conceded intelligence, and its brilliant hopes and its swarming newspapers, and its widely-diffused education—this noble specimen of political progress, is agitated by the fact that somebody with the initials "H. S." sends a legal opinion to the newspapers, and the opinion being entirely wrong, it is universally attributed to Mr. Stanbery! And being supposed to be his, it is thought to be of some importance! and it is further thought that perhaps the skies may fall, and that the river is in danger of combustion! The legal opinions of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanbery! Why, Mr. Sampson Brass and Miss Sally, his sister, were certainly a more encouraging brace. Suppose that this opinion had really turned out to be that of Mr. Stanbery—what then? What is there so frightfully mysterious about the Constitution? If it were in five hundred volumes, and written in a dead language, and edited by a transcendental philosopher, and calculated by its occult provisions to drive investigators mad; if it were something which it required a long life and a longer head to comprehend, we might throw ourselves upon the mercy of a pundit like Stanbery, or trust with child-like confidence in the expositions of the President. If it be so unsatisfactorily dubious in its language that Congress cannot tell when to meet, how much less can Congress decide what laws it has authority to enact! If the two mysterious initials, "H. S.," so fright us that we forget that there may be another Henry in the world besides Henry, the friend of Andrew, we might just as well be the subjects of Stanbery, governed by his decisions and guided by his opinions, and politely hail him as our mentor and master. But having made up our minds—first, that there is nothing to be frightened about in "H. S.," whether it mean Henry Stanbery, or Horatio Seymour, or Horace Smith; and, secondly, that Congress does not meet by permission of Mr. Stanbery at all—having determined that Congress has also a right to adjourn without Mr. Stanbery's permission, we are, then, in no danger of any fatal shock to our nerves. Fix for once, in your mind, dear reader, the precise value of Mr. Stanbery's legal opinion, and you will be able to smile, and even to sing, whatever communications signed "H. S." may be printed. As there is no limit to the ingenuity of the legal mind, suppose "H. S" should put out an opinion that Congress has no right to meet at all without written permission from the President? Do the wheels of the Government go by his permission? and is the motive power of all our law-making and law-enforcing mysteriously hidden either in his brains or his books? As it is impossible to give an affirmative answer to these questions, we would warn the excitable people of this country against panics which, after all, may be occasioned by the fact that there is another "H. S." who gives opinions, and who writes for the newspapers. It may be reassuring to reflect that there is a power behind the Attorney-General greater than the Attorney-General himself—that the representatives of the people will probably prove equal to any emergency which may arise, and that Congres can and will meet whenever and wherever time and place may seem to it to be legal. Meanwhile let every man study the Constitution for himself. It is an easy document to comprehend, if it be approached without any feeling of awe, and with the faculties of an ordinary understanding in full play. With a plenty of popular knowledge of what Congress can rightfully do, we have no fear of the future.

Substituting Greenbacks for National Bank Notes.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, 20th.

It is morally certain that several bills will be introduced in Congress at its coming session, designed to effect reforms in our currency, and particularly intended to cut down what many regard as the too great profits of the national banks. The favorite scheme with demagogues and financial quacks is the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. We have not the slightest fear that this will be accomplished by this or any future Congress, for the simple reason that such a measure would bring our whole financial structure in ruin about the heads of its authors. It may seem to Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurman, and some others, a very simple and easy thing to withdraw the notes of the national banks, substitute a like amount of greenbacks, then cancel the $300,000,000 of bonds deposited by the banks, and thus save eighteen millions of annual interest. But a glance at the practical workings of this plan should convince statesmen, at least, that it must be abandoned.

Suppose Congress, in January next, enact a law embodying the views of the substitutionists. The act would have to provide for the exchange of currency in one of three ways:—First, by compelling the banks to gather up and surrender their own notes; second, by notifying all holders of national bank notes that they must be presented at certain places to be exchanged for greenbacks, before a given time, on pain of depreciation, *i. e.*, of partial forfeiture; or, third, by declaring the bank notes legal-tender, relieving the banks of all responsibility for their redemption, and leaving them in circulation as so many Government notes.

The plan first named could not be carried out, because the banks have no control over their circulation. Their notes are held by the people, who would not go to the trouble of returning them to the banks to be turned into greenbacks on a simple request to do so. The banks would not pay a premium on their own notes, as an inducement for their return, nor could Government force them to pay such premium. But even supposing that a published request from the banks would bring back to them every dollar of their circulating notes—the result would be universal bankruptcy; for it would signify the sudden withdrawal from the business of the country of three hundred millions of currency. If the monthly retirement of four millions now causes stringency and dull times, what would a contraction to the extent of half the volume of our currency not cause?

Plan number two, for effecting the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, would succeed little better. The Government could induce the holders of national bank notes, scattered as they are among thirty million people, to send them for exchange to Washington or New York only by threatening their partial forfeiture in case of refusal or failure so to send them. But the Government is already pledged to the redemption of the bank notes at par, and a threat of partial or total forfeiture would be a threat of partial or total repudiation of an honest debt—nothing more nor less. The Government has no more right, nor power, to repudiate a national bank note than it has to repudiate one of its Five-twenty bonds. A threat to forfeit or repudiate national bank notes which were not returned to a Government office for exchange by a given time, would be a blow at all credit, and would depreciate every Government bond, greenback, and national bank note to an extent little thought of by the wise theorists who treat this matter with such ready flippancy.

Hence, if this substitution were to be made at all, and Government wished to make it without smutting its own honor and bringing loss to the people, the proper and only way would be to adopt the third plan suggested above, viz.: declare all national bank notes in circulation to be a legal-tender, and relieve the banks from all obligations to redeem them—in a word, transmute the national bank notes into greenbacks by act of Congress, and then let the actual exchange take place in the natural course of business—the depository banks being authorized to retire national bank currency as fast as it came into their hands, substituting newly-printed greenbacks, furnished for the purpose by the Treasury Department.

So far as the simple exchange of national bank notes for greenbacks is concerned, the plan we have sketched above would accomplish it without any serious jar to business and credit, but this is the smallest part of the process whereby the Substitutionists propose to save eighteen millions of annual interest. The change in the character of the currency would not of itself save the Government any interest. The $340,000,000 of bonds now pledged by the banks with the Government to secure their circulation would still remain the property of the banks, while the latter would owe the Government $300,000,000 for redeeming their circulating notes. How is the Government to get possession of those pledged bonds so as to cancel them and thus save the much-talked-of annual interest? Here comes the rub, and here the plan of substitution would utterly break down, or it would accomplish its end at the cost of universal bankruptcy and stagnation. The Government could not force the banks to sell their deposited bonds, but it could force them to pay their indebtedness of $300,000,000 to the national treasury. In order to do this the banks would probably be obliged to dispose of their bonds; but where would they sell them? In the open market, of course, where they would get the highest price. It is suggested that the Government could offer to buy the deposited bonds. Of this the New York *Nation*, itself hostile to the banks, says:—"If the Government declares its willingness to buy the bonds of the banks at the market price, who is to fix that price, and white market price is to be taken—that of the day when the law is passed, or that of the day when the bank surrenders its currency, or that of any other day? And if the Government buys these bonds at market price, paying the heavy premium on them (what injustice to other bondholders!), why should the bonds of the banks alone be redeemed? Or if the banks are compelled or allowed to sell their bonds in the open market, what disastrous fluctuations would result from the sudden or even gradual sale of such an immense additional amount of securities! what loss would result to the banks and to a thousand other innocent holders!" But there is a still graver objection to this proposition, which the nation has overlooked. A majority of those who urge the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, also hold that the Government bonds are payable in greenbacks; hence the Substitutionists themselves would never permit the Government to establish a fatal precedent by paying the banks more than par for their deposited bonds. That would be a surrender of the whole question.

The banks being thus forced to sell their $340,000,000 of bonds in the open market, they must first get temporary possession of the bonds. To do this, they must gather up and present at the Treasury $300,000,000 in currency, as the Treasury would not permit the deposited bonds to go out of its possession until the debt which they secured was paid. How would the banks get this amount of currency? They would certainly do it by calling in all their loans, and ceasing to discount, for in no other way could they get their capital back into their hands, and make it available in conforming to the changed law.

What the result of this necessary action on the part of the banks would be, any one possessed of a single idea regarding financial matters can easily foresee. The sudden withdrawal of two hundred or two hundred and fifty millions of capital now actively employed in every channel of enterprise and industry throughout the length and breadth of the land, added to the temporary retirement of a like amount of currency, would produce such a panic, such a crash, and such loss as have never yet been known in America, and compared with which the saving to the Government resulting from the greenback substitution would be as a drop in a bucket. Probably one-half of the business men of the country are dependent on bank accommodations or loans for the means to meet their maturing debts, and continue their business. They may be solvent enough; but their own capital is tied up in their business—in machinery or stocks of goods—and they depend on the surplus capital owned by the banks for assistance through the dull times of the present transition period. Suddenly discontinue these bank accommodations, and compel the people to pay the banks all they owe them—the result would be a suspension of payment by thousands of the best houses in the country, failure and bankruptcy in every city and town of the nation, and such a widespread prostration of business as we have never experienced. Hundreds of thousands of men and women would be thrown out of employment; manufactories would stand idle, and bitter want, if not starvation itself, would overtake the laborer and his children. It is both easy and common to say that none but the "debtor class" would suffer from such a revulsion; but four-fifths of the American people happen to belong to the "class" named. Besides, a manufacturer who is largely in debt may employ a hundred operatives who are free from debt; would the hundred operatives be unharmed by the failure of their employer and the closing of his factory? Where would their bread come from? The stagnation in business would in turn cut down the revenues of the Government by hundreds of millions, and all this for the purpose of saving an imaginary ten or fifteen million dollars which Thaddeus Stevens and his Democratic friends think the national banks are taking unjustly from the people!

Finally, even though the process of substituting greenbacks and cancelling the deposited bonds could be accomplished without serious injury to the country, which is not true, yet the ultimate result of the operation would be injurious far beyond the benefit derived; and in this way:—Deprive the banks of their privilege of circulation, and at least twelve hundred of the seventeen hundred now in existence would wind up business, *call in their loans*, and invest their capital in Government securities or in active business enterprises. With at least two-thirds of the national banks the *circulation* is the inducement which led to their establishment and which alone keeps them in existence. That taken away, they would make more money by closing up and investing their means in untaxed securities; and this would assuredly be done. In the larger cities the deposits are the chief source of profit, and there the banks would continue in business without a circulation, but in the country, and particularly throughout the West, there would be a general closing of banks and a calling in of bank capital. Whether this be true can be ascertained by questioning any bank officer outside the large cities. Many banking corporations that did not abandon the business entirely would surrender their national character and do business as private brokers and note shavers, charging rates of interest which would soon convince borrowers (and who are not borrowers?) that the people had gained nothing by taking away the circulation of the banks.

There is a common-sense method of settling this whole matter without doing injury or injustice to any. Let Congress ascertain, by careful investigation, what amount of taxation national banking business can stand, and still yield a fair return to stockholders; then increase taxation to that limit. The moment taxation becomes so extreme as to compel the closing of banks, that moment it becomes hurtful to the country and the people. The country needs more instead of less banking capital: and any legislation, which, either by taking away the privilege of circulation or by over-taxation, forces the banks to call in their loans, and enter other fields of enterprise, thus decreasing bank capital and deranging business, cannot possibly benefit the people or relieve the treasury.

There is no antagonism of interests between the banks and the people, and we hope to see none produced, for while in case of conflict the banks would suffer some, the people would suffer more. Instead of convulsing trade and stopping business by wiping out the circulation of the banks, let the people compel the banks to pay for the privilege of issuing notes by increased taxation. The result is the same to the treasury, and far better for the people. The banks themselves are a thermometer to tell how high taxation may safely go, for when it goes too high, the banks will begin to retire from a business that is over-taxed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—City Councils met yesterday afternoon, and transacted the following business:—

Select Council.—President Spering in the chair. The following communications were read and referred to the appropriate committees:—One from Joseph N. Peirsol, City Treasurer elect, naming his securities. One from the Controllers of Public Schools, asking for the transfer of certain items of the appropriations for school purposes. One from the citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward, asking for the laying of water pipe on Thirty-seventh and other streets. The Committee on Water presented a report confirming the nomination of Mr. Jarvis as clerk in the Water Department. An ordinance for the merging of the Departments of Wharves and Landings into that of City Property was postponed for one week. A resolution authorizing the transfer of certain items in the appropriation to public schools was passed. A communication from the Commissioners of Wharves and Landings, protesting against the use of the public sewers by distilleries, alleging that the docks at the foot of certain streets on the Delaware were fast filling up with mash, and other refuse matter from distilleries brought down in the sewers. Referred to the Committee on Law. An ordinance authorizing the city to take charge of the City Gas Works in March next, and providing for the election of a chief engineer, who is to have control of said works, was referred to the Committee on Law. The Special Committee to examine into the propriety of opening Fifteenth street, from Carpenter to Washington avenue, reported adversely to the resolution offered at a previous meeting. They state that as the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company now occupy the street, it would be both unwise and costly, and would have a damaging effect upon the business interests of the city to open said highway. A motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Highways to notify the owners of property through which it is proposed to open Fifteenth street, was agreed to. The resolution suspending the Western and Spring Garden Steam Fire Engine Companies was passed. The resolution changing the time of meeting from Thursday next (Thanksgiving Day) to Wednesday, 27th inst., was passed. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Mosely, for fifty sparrows presented to the city, was passed. The bill to widen the footways of Broad street, from Poplar to Coates, passed over the veto of the Mayor, was called up and was not concurred in, a two-third vote being required—the vote standing 11 yeas to 7 nays. After concurring in a number of bills, the vote by which the veto was sustained was reconsidered, and before further action was taken the chamber adjourned.

Common Council.—President Marcer in the chair. The following resolutions were offered:—One fixing Wednesday next as a day of meeting for Councils instead of Thursday (Thanksgiving day), passed. One notifying the Commissioner of Highways to instruct the Green and Coates Streets Railway Company to place in repair Coates street, at the corner of Fourth street. Agreed to. One suspending the Western and Spring Garden Engine Companies for riotous conduct. Agreed to. One to grade Philip street, from Dauphin to Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to. One appropriating $2207·69 to the Guardians of the Poor, from the income of certain Trusts. Agreed to. The resignation of Thomas M. Coleman from the Directorship of Girard College was accepted. A resolution directing the City Solicitor to at once commence proceedings against Jacob Ingel, and compel him to fill up Columbia avenue, west of Twenty-fifth street, to the grade of the city, in lieu of clay removed by him from said street, was passed. An ordinance was adopted setting apart for butchers three stalls at each end of the two markets on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. An ordinance to create a paid fire department was referred to a special committee of three from each chamber. A resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works not to order the laying of any water-pipe on any street or streets until he shall have received from the Surveyor or Regulator of the district wherein said pipes are petitioned to be laid, containing the names of a majority of owners of feet of property on said street or streets. Passed.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to direct the South Penn Hose Company to remove the cutters from their carriage, under penalty. The bill authorizing the widening of the footways on Broad street, between Poplar and Coates streets, was passed over the Mayor's vote—yeas 35, nays 9. Adjourned.

COACH OVERTURNED.—As the large coach belonging to the Continental Hotel was passing up Walnut street, near Fifth, last evening about 8½ o'clock, one of the springs broke, causing the coach to turn nearly bottom up, tumbling the passengers, five or six in number, in a promiscuous heap, while the baggage was scattered over the street. The driver was thrown on the pavement, but not much injured. One of the lady passengers had her arm badly broken, while several of the male passengers received scratches and bruises.

THE PARK EXTENSION AT FAIRMOUNT.—The jury selected during the summer on the assessment of the damages to the owners of property at Fairmount, west of the Reading Railroad, adjourned several weeks ago, after nearly all the witnesses had been examined, and it is thought a new jury will have to be selected. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed requiring juries to report at every session of the Court. This was neglected, and the question now arises whether a new jury will have to be appointed.

STORE ROBBED, AND RECOVERY OF THE GOODS.—Some time during Wednesday night the store of Alexander Moffett, No. 674 North Twelfth street, was entered by boring a back door, and robbed of a quantity of laces, velvets, and ribbons. Yesterday all of the goods were recovered by Detectives Taggart, Levy, and Tryon, and there is a fair prospect of trapping the thieves.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1100 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14§

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE FIRST ANNUAL COURSE.

PROFESSOR EDWARD L. YOUMANS,

Of New York, will deliver his great lecture on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam," at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 22.

Tickets of Admission, price 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the door. 11 21 2t

POPULAR LECTURES

Under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

HENRY VINCENT,

The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver

TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26,

Subject—JOHN MILTON,

the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,

Subject—GARIBALDI.

Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 19 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Manton, from November 25 to 30 inclusive.

A first-class Restaurant will be established. A sumptuous dinner will be served on Thanksgiving Day.

Admission to Fair, 25 cents.

Thanksgiving dinner, $1.

Tickets can be had of HENRY A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, or at the Hall during the Fair. 11 18 mwfsth5t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Master street, from the sewer now constructed in Broad street to a point about one hundred and fifty feet east of said Broad street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1856.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as required by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

11 22 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD,

11 18 11t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE "OLD DOMINION MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA," No. 430 WALNUT Street, Rooms Nos 34 and 35.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, from the profits of September and October last, payable on and after the first day of December next.

11 18 6t* STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year. D. H. MULVANY,

11 14 20t* Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax, which has been assessed on their shares, and is now payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes.

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Last time this season of

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FAMILY CIRCLE OPEN AS USUAL.

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Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony.....$1

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TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

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Miss LOUISE SOLLIDAY,

The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir,

Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor,

Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso

Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist,

Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR

May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 924 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 18 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 22,

BENEFIT OF

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

TWO GREAT PIECES.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE

NEW AND POWERFUL DRAMA,

HUNTED DOWN;

OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Mary Leigh.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

After which the Drama in three acts, entitled

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Lucretia Borgia.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

Saturday Afternoon—Only Matinee Performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

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POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF

MR. EDWIN FORREST.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 22,

Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of MACBETH.

Macbeth.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST

Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BARTON HILL—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN and ROB'T MACAIRE.

Monday Evening, Nov. 25, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM will commence an engagement, and produce, for the first time here, his new Local Sensational Drama, entitled THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

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ACT I.—The Steamboat; the Panorama. ACT II.—Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Hop; Children's Quadrille. ACT V.—Home.

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Dress Circle.....50 cents

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Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street).25 cents

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Battles at Sea—Constitution and Guerriere.

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In all twenty scenes with dramatic characters.

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One Hundred Elegant and Costly Presents Given Away Every Night.

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Admission 25c. to all parts of the house. [11 18 6t

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EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON,

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PRICES TO BE THE SAME AS LAST YEAR.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

The Third Military District.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE has submitted to General Grant, for transmission to Congress, a report showing the operations of the Third Military District since the first of April last, on which day he assumed command. At the very outset of this interesting document General Pope shows the bungling manner in which the President inaugurated the work of reconstruction under the laws of Congress. He and all other district commanders were entirely without instructions as to the true intent and meaning of the law; and yet, when Sheridan and Sickles pursued the only course possible under these circumstances, that of interpreting it for themselves, off went their heads. The Commander of the Third District, however, by one of the most unaccountable freaks of Mr. Johnson's administration, has been suffered to proceed in the work assigned him without molestation. But from the following extract from his report, it will be seen that he has placed upon the law the same interpretation that was given to it by his less fortunate colleagues:—

"I understood it to be the purpose of the Reconstruction acts to give the people of this district a free and fair opportunity to reconstruct their State Governments in the manner and on the conditions therein specified; and in order to do this, it was the manifest design of those acts to free the Southern people, as far as practicable, from the baleful influence of old political leaders, and of the bitterness and hostility to the United States Government with which those leaders, as a body, both then and now, were industriously and persistently tormenting the less intelligent portion of the community. I understood from those acts, and still so understand, that it was not the purpose to permit the provisional State Governments therein recognized, and which were almost entirely in the hands of the enemies of reconstruction, to be used to defeat the execution of the Reconstruction acts, by whose sufferance alone they had any existence at all."

General Pope proceeds to show how he attempted to overcome the hostility of the civil officers in his district; and after detailing the circumstances of the Mobile riot, states that he considered it essential to the preservation of "peace and good order" in that city that the whole municipal government should be reorganized. A *résumé* of the registration of voters under the provisions of the law shows the following result:—

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Average White vote before war.
Georgia	95,214	93,454	188,671	102,685
Alabama	74,450	90,350	164,800	82,324
Florida	11,100	15,357	26,537	12,769
Totals	180,844	199,164	380,000	197,778

From these figures it will be seen that the registration of white voters alone was over nine per cent. in excess of the average vote before the war. The disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction law, as shown by this summary, have had an almost insignificant effect. The expenses of the civil administration of the States are set down approximately as follows:—

Actual cost of registration	$96,125
Transportation of registers and pay of clerks	25,700
Compensation of superintendents and clerks	16,600
Registration books, printing notices, etc.	13,000
Incidental expenses	10,909
Total amount expended	$162,335
Whole amount appropriation received	$175,337
Balance on hand	$13,012

General Pope expresses gratefully his obligations to Governor Patton, of Alabama, and Governor Walker, of Florida, for their cordial support and assistance, and concludes his remarks on the civil administration of his department in the following language:—

"I may say, generally, that I have interfered as little either with individuals or with civil officials as was consistent with the faithful performance of my duties under the acts of Congress. In face of the extraordinary circumstances which have surrounded the execution of these duties, I trust that I have not abused nor used unnecessarily or harshly the powers conferred upon me, and that I have only made such orders and done such things as were manifestly necessary to carry out the obvious purpose of the acts of Congress."

Nine Thousand Dollars.

COUNCILS yesterday adopted an ordinance appropriating $9000 as fees of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions. This sum, we understand, covers the receipts of but six months, so that the perquisites of the office, exclusive of salary, amount to $18,000 a year. We look at such an expenditure with astonishment. What does the Clerk do that he merits such a reward for his services? Does he possess great ability? Are his duties so responsible and arduous? Is he thus rewarded for any transcendent merit? On the contrary, a very commonplace man, in a very commonplace manner, can do all that is required. The duties are simple and easy. There is no responsibility, and, as a rule, it is given not for merit, but political friendship. Why, then, should the city be thus drained? It is quite time that this extortion should be stopped. All the clerks of our courts get fees which far exceed the salary of a Cabinet Minister, and when compared with those of the judges of the courts, are as the income of a Rothschild to our own. The semi-annual fees of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions is equal to the annual salaries of all the Judges of the Quarter Sessions Court. Such a state of things is preposterous. What is necessary is that the Legislature should either materially reduce or entirely abolish these fees. Let a salary of $2500 or $3000 be allowed, which would be ample, and prevent the fees of our city officers reaching the disgraceful proportions of the New York fees. It is becoming a crying abuse, and in these days of high taxation everything should be reduced to the lowest possible estimate consistent with the administration of justice and the continuance of our Government. The first reform should be in these enormous fees of the subordinate officers of the County Courts.

A Field for Philanthropy.

AT the meeting of the Social Science Convention recently, in New York city, a subject was broached which has not received that share of attention which philanthropy usually bestows upon charitable demands. We refer to the condition of the working women in large cities, and to the organization of such societies as are needed to secure these most helpless members of the community against temptation and sin. In our founding of homes for children, for the sick, for the afflicted, we have by some means overlooked granting assistance, or even advice, to the young women who weekly throng into our city from the country, some drawn hither by absolute necessity. At the Convention Mrs. C. H. Dale read an essay on the subject, which contains a number of valuable hints, yet does not come up to the requirements of the question. She depicted with great force the propriety of establishing boarding-houses, kept by respectable persons, at moderate rates, to which these new arrivals in our metropolis could go for the first few nights, until they had secured for themselves proper lodgings.

The need of some such organization is most urgent. The case of a country girl, coming among new scenes, without friends, without fortune, without advisers, is a peculiarly hard one. She comes to the city, and fails on the first day to secure work; night comes on, and she must sleep somewhere. It may be by chance she is directed to a respectable house. It is much more probable that a different destination will be hers if she relies on the advice of strangers. If, however, there could be established a residence—we will not call it a "Home," or any name implying charity—a residence at which she could lodge cheaply and safely, even if it be only until the first ignorance of her new life wears off, she would be saved the greatest dangers to which she is subjected. We write this because we hope that some of our liberal and charitable citizens will take the matter in hand, and provide a remedy for the wrong done to the ignorant. It is a subject which should monopolize the attention of those who are ever eager for the work in the Master's vineyard, and if any such should take the matter in charge, and perfect what is so much needed, the richest blessings of the Almighty would be theirs. Unto none would the salutation, "Insomuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me," come with more fervor.

We understand that there is such an institution in the city, but its existence is so little known, and its sphere of usefulness so limited, as to be of little or no value to the cause. Strangers coming to the city would never hear of it, or, even if they knew of its being at work, would be unable to find it. What is needed is an association whose merits will be known, whose existence will be common information, so that whenever the wanderers should ask for it any one could put them on their way. There is no subject on which philanthropy could exert itself with greater promise of reward than in founding such a boarding-house for needy working women.

The Cotton Tax.

THERE can be no doubt but that it is the general desire of the people, both North and South, to be relieved by Congress from the tax of 2½ cents which is now levied on every pound of cotton produced in the United States. The New York Chamber of Commerce, an influential body which reflects, in great measure, the commercial sentiment of the country, has earnestly pronounced in favor of the repeal of the law; and the movement has gained the support of Speaker Colfax, Senator Wilson, and other prominent Republican statesmen, while it is claimed by the Washington correspondents that the President will make a recommendation to that effect in his forthcoming message, if Congress does not abolish the tax during the November session. On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of cotton and woollen manufacturers was held in this city, and they likewise declared emphatically in favor of abolishing the tax.

But the most earnest demand for this legislation comes from the cotton-fields of the South, where the tax is felt to be one of the greatest hindrances to the successful cultivation of the staple. To enable the South to recover from the depression in all branches of industry which has been the inevitable result of the war, our national legislation should be moulded in a spirit of substantial protection to their commercial interests. Whatever may be the true solution of the great political problem of reconstruction, and the social question of the relative status of the two races, the people of the South, white as well as black, must live; and that section must either be made self-sustaining, or its support must be entailed upon the people and industry of the North for years to come.

If it were possible, in view of the fearful amount of corruption which now prevails in the ranks of those who are charged with the collection of our internal revenue, to turn every dollar assessed upon the raw staple into the national Treasury, the highest estimate of the result has been placed at $30,000,000. But it is scarcely an open question as to whether this large sum would not be of infinitely greater service to the country if left in the hands of the planters and their employés. Land is abundant and the labor market overstocked, the sole requisite for a resuscitation of industry being capital. When the Government, in this state of affairs, demands from the South the enormous sum of $30,000,000 as a direct and special tax on a single product, depression and bankruptcy are almost inevitable results. Moreover, the evils which have followed in the wake of the cotton tax are equally distributed, whites and blacks alike being affected. The Petersburg *Index* makes the following sensible remarks on the subject under consideration:—

"The failure of the planter acts upon the negro. There is exactly so much money lost to the future employment and support of the negro by the loss of the planter in losing his crop. He will be discharged, and must find a support where there are few or none to employ him. The United States will also participate in the failure of the planter. Taught by experience that cotton planting, with a tax of 2½ cents on every pound of cotton, and the coerced wages to the negro, is a losing business, he will desist from the cotton culture. He will draw in his agricultural enterprise, and raise grain and stock on the limited scale of farming."

In view of the action taken yesterday by the House of Representatives, it is probable that the whole question will be put at rest within a week, and the South relieved of the incubus of the tax by its summary repeal. In this connection, we would call attention to a letter, published on another page, from Macon, Ga., in which the arguments of the New York *Tribune* in favor of retaining the tax are successfully encountered.

The Broad Street Bill and the City Councils.

YESTERDAY afternoon Common Council wisely reconsidered its hasty action in sustaining the Mayor's veto of the Broad street bill, and by the handsome vote of 35 to 9 passed the ordinance over the veto. The reconsideration was moved by Mr. Hetzell, who deserves the thanks of the mass of the people for his action, and was supported in able speeches by Mr. Evans and Mr. Littleton. The emphatic vote by which the views of his Honor were discarded, proves that the representatives of the people properly appreciate what their constituents demand, and that as soon as the fact that legislation was intended for a few was made known to them, they cheerfully did what their duty required.

In Select Council the question came up, and on the vote the yeas were 11 and the nays 7. The bill thus fell on the first ballot, but a reconsideration was moved and carried, and the question goes over until next week. We have no doubt but that when it next comes up it will pass over the veto. Had all the members been present, such would have been the result yesterday. The Select Chamber must see, as well as the Common, that the *people* are interested in the result, and seeing it, it would be derelict to its duty did it favor the few to the injury of the many. We are confident the bill will pass next week.

A NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' Convention is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of December next, with the object of devising a method whereby the present depression in nearly all branches of manufactures can be relieved. Thus the great financial question is looming up on all sides, and before the winter is over, we are destined to have a more thorough discussion of the true theory of revenue than ever before. Our present system, in all its details, is the sorriest specimen of statesmanship that could well be devised. It needs a thorough overhauling and remodelling, and not until this is done can we anticipate a return of activity in the different branches of our national industry. It is to be hoped that the Cleveland Convention will be able to shed some light upon the subject. Hundreds of millions of capital will doubtless be represented in it, and its recommendations will be entitled to grave consideration.

THE NEW YORK HERALD politely requests "the old *Journal of Commerce*" to place over its marine news every day the caption "From the New York *Herald* of yesterday," intimating that it is the custom to "recognize in a friendly way the source of such extracts." In the days when the "old" *Journal of Commerce* was young, it had the well-deserved reputation of being the most enterprising newspaper in the country; but that high distinction is now reserved for the *Herald*, which, like a miserly monopolist, always imagines that there are thieves at its strong box.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

FASHION'S PLATFORM.—ONE PERfume, pure, refreshing, and imperishable, and that perfume is "Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus." This is the platform of Fashion on this side of the Atlantic, and all the people say amen!—*Jersey City Times.* 16 2

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
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THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
SWAYNE'S
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COMPOUND SYRUP OF
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WILD CHERRY.
WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

FINE OOLONG TEAS,
$1.00 Per Pound, or 90 Cents by the Box.
Also, the Best Old Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra, and other Coffees,
By the Package or Retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.
For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
WILL POSITIVELY SELL OUT,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
STOCK AND FIXTURES
OF THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 910 SPRING GARDEN St.
ON THE 27TH INST.
PRIVATE SALE
PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE. [11 20 6trp
ISAAC TOWNSEND, Administrator.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$206 33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
$137 58 do. do. 5-2o's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33 do. do. 6-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '67. do.
$93 33 do. do. 5 per cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t 30 4p

CORAL JEWELRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

25 CENTS.—HARPER FOR DECEMBER,
25 CENTS.
Godey, 20 cents.
Ladies' Friend, 15 cents.
Demorest, 25 cents.
Peterson's, 15 cents.
Every Saturday, 5 cents.
CHEAP BOOKS.
Shakespeare, full gilt, retail, $3, selling at 75 cents.
Byron, " " $3, " 75 cents.
Moore, " " $3 " 75 cents.
Five Hundred Kinds of New Books
Published at $2, selling at 50 cents.
Stereoscopic Views Published at 25 cents
Selling at 10 cents.
10,000 Lithographs and Photographs,
Large and small, plain and colored,
Selling at any Price to Close the Business
G. W. PITCHER'S
CLOSING OUT SALE, [11 21 thsz
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808

POINT BREEZE PARK.—SATURDAY, November 23, 1867. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to road wagons—good day and track. Three of the best road horses in Philadelphia. Horses to start at 3 P. M.
J. M. HAMILL names MAY BOY.
OWNER names GAZELLE.
OWNER names STRATTMORE.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay, is suspended.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2½ o'clock. 11 22 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
DOUBLE TEAM RACES.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.
Stake $500.
Mile heats, best in five. Good day and track.
THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1867,
Stake $500.
Two mile heats. Good day and track.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. FITZWATER enters Slifer's team.
PRINCE AND FRANK.
W. H. DOBLE enters Steel's team.
WERNER AND OVERHOLT.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the Park.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 22 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK—TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867.
Purse and stake, $750. DOUBLE TEAM RACE, WITH RUNNING MATE. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, good day and track. Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
Budd Doble ent. b. g. Kingston and Running Mate.
J. Turner ent. brown g. Brown George and Running Mate. Kingston, the great Eastern favorite, has made 2 20. Brown George is going well and has made 2 19. Good time may be expected.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 22 3t

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.
GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.
THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.
LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.
Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.
We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the country; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall,
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4 000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4.00
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3 500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3 000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3 000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3 000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2 500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2 500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1 500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	600
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	600
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	400
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	80
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES—
5 Tickets to 1 address for $4 00 | 20 Tickets to 1 addr's for $15 00
10 Tickets to 1 address for 8 00 | 50 Tickets to 1 addr's for 35 00
20 Tickets to 1 address for 15 00 | 100 Tickets to 1 addr's for 68 00
Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

WHAT IS
HOYT'S NOVELTY?
Nearly two years ago Messrs. HOYT & CO. introduced in this city a system of selling goods now known as HOYT'S NOVELTY,
NOS. 329 CHESNUT STREET, AND 54 N. EIGHTH STREET.
This system, it is hardly necessary to say, has become a fixed institution, its patrons being those of our most respectable citizens.
The "novelty" of this enterprise consists of a very plain and legitimate plan, by which the consumer is allowed to participate in the profits which, in the ordinary way, are given to the retail dealer. In short, its operation amounts to selling goods at retail at wholesale prices.
HOW IT IS DONE.
Any business man will tell you that by large cash purchases goods can be purchased at from 10 to 50 per cent. less than upon credit, and in small lots, as is usually the case. Messrs. A. J. HOYT & CO. employ a capital sufficient to possess this advantage, and supply themselves with a great variety of useful and staple goods, at prices seldom within the reach of the ordinary retail dealer, and it will be seen that they can afford to be liberal. Now that we have shown that they *can afford to sell cheap*, we will take
THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS.
Who say they promptly fulfil all their promises. For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the class of goods to be had at Hoyt's Novelty, we mention first a line of goods that Hoyt & Co. *sell for a single Quarter each*, with prices elsewhere.
SCHEDULE No 1.

	Price at Hoyt's	Price Elsewhere.
Receipt Books	25c	38c.
Toy Books	25	37
New Books	25	37
Hair Brushes	25	42
Tooth Brushes	25	25
Blacking Brushes	25	37
Cloth Brushes	25	37
Blacking (large box)	25	25
Pearl Buttons	25	39
Gents' Canes	25	45
Glazed Collars	25	34
Linen Tyroll Collars	25	34
Best Paper Collars	25	35
Playing Cards	25	37
Dressing Combs	25	42
Pocket Combs	25	37
Corkscrews	25	34
Cosmetic	25	25
Dominoes	25	50
Feather Dusters	25	50
Envelopes (two packages)	25	40
Extracts	25	50
Handkerchiefs	25	37
Harmonicons	25	50
Gents' Hosiery	25	35
Ladies Hosiery	25	50
Children's Hosiery	25	35
Inks (all kinds)	25	42
Inkstands	25	30
Mirrors	25	50
Matches	25	30
Needles (3 papers)	25	30
Neck Ties	25	5
Hair Oils	25	35
Purses	25	50
Pocket-books	25	50
Pipes	25	37
Dressing Pins	25	30
Hair Pins	25	35
Pencils (per dozen)	25	60
Pomades	25	34
36 sheets Note Paper	25	35
Razor Strops	25	50
Rubber Toys	25	37
Rubber Balls	25	35
Boxwood Rules	25	37
Colgate's Soaps	25	40
Toilet Soaps	25	30
Suspenders	25	50
Sheets	25	37
Scissors	25	37
Tooth Paste	25	25
Linen Thread	25	30
Cotton Thread	25	30
Yard Measure	25	50

It will be seen at a glance that these articles are used daily in every household, being staple and in constant use, the quality and prices are familiar to almost every man, woman, and child.
Please bear in mind that you can select any article in the above list for 25 cents, without being obliged to make a further investment.
This being so far clearly illustrated, we will now mention the most important feature which constitutes
THE NOVELTY.
In consequence of making large sales from the above list of goods, Messrs. A. J. Hoyt & Co. present to each person, *purchasing an article for 25 cents*, a sealed order or check, which gives the holder a *privilege to purchase for one dollar an article of equal value, if it is desired.* No person, however fastidious, can surely object to receive a privilege to purchase any article of merchandise at less than its value, especially when no obligation is incurred, or, in other words, when it "costs nothing."
SCHEDULE No. 2.
Embracing articles of ornament, use, and value, the regular retail prices being from one to one hundred and fifty dollars. To holders of checks, or orders, these articles will be sold at
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Each, as per designation, or terms of sale.
Gold and Silver Watches; Solid Gold Chains; Rings; Pens; Pins; Bracelets; Sets, etc.; All-Gold Pens; Gold Rings; Pins; Gold-Plated Bracelets; Sets; Coral, Cluster and Enameled Sleeve Buttons; Armlets; Lockets, etc.; Hair Chains; Masons' and Odd Fellows' Emblems; Thimbles; Medallions; Guard Chains, etc.; Silver-Plated Ware; Forks; Spoons; Goblets; Cups, etc.; Gold-Lined Mugs; Fruit Knives; Salt Stands; Napkin-Rings; Forks; Spoons, etc.; Ladies' Shopping-Bags; Pocket-Books; Portemonnaies; Velvet Purses; Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives; Razors; Watch Stands; Table Cutlery, etc.; Umbrellas; Suspenders; Gloves; Gauntlets; Scarfs; Parasols; Canes; Skates, etc.; Opera Fans; Opera Glasses; Microscopes; Accordeons; Musical Boxes; Ornamental Work Boxes; Toilet Cases; Clocks, etc.; orders for Gents' Hats; Ladies' Bonnets; Curtains; Table Covers; Blankets; Dress Patterns, etc.; Writing Desks; Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Spy Glasses; Walking Canes; Photograph Companion; Gents' Liquor Flasks; Im. Meerschaum Pipes; Real Meerschaum Smokers, etc.; orders for Flour, Wood, and Coal; Silver-Plated Butter Dishes; Castors; Velvet Albums; Souvenirs, etc.; Bohemian Wine Bottles; Decanters; Cologne Bottles; Wine Glasses; Parian Vases; China, etc.; Castors; Butter Dishes; Salt Stands; Pairs Napkin-Rings, etc.; Photograph Albums, holding 50 pictures each; Watch Stands; Toilet Boxes; Dominoes, in handsome Cases; Cigar Cases; Glove Boxes; Ladies' Satchels; Photograph Frames; Looking Glasses; Silver-Plated Ware; Ice Pitchers; Berry Dishes; Butter Dishes; Castors; Soup, Oyster, and Cream Ladles; Spoon Holders; Table Knives; Forks; Cake and Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes, richly inlaid and furnished; Writing Desks; Rosewood Jewel Cases; Bohemian Smo

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

Resolved, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

Resolved, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

Resolved, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double rack horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all largument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous to say that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHY SHAKE? WHY BURN?—Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply "because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever, unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably break up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and, whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The Bitters have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so, this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has antibilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—A preparatory meeting to consider various important measures will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, to-day. The measures will include the exact size around the chest and waist and length of sleeve for coats, and around the waist with length of inside seam for pants. If these measures are properly engrossed on the books of the House, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, which is more than can be said of those at that other House at Washington.

THERE is a possibility that many who contemplate purchasing shares in aid of the Riverside Institute may not have the opportunity unless they do so at once. The demand is increasing daily, and as soon as the requisite number of shares are disposed of the books will close, and the grand distribution take place. This will certainly be at the time announced, if not sooner. Residents of this city can obtain shares at No. 921 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease. So that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands at a trifling expense, have been cured of long-standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—
$6·00 per ton. Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5·00 per ton. Best Large Nut Coal.
$6·50 per ton. Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5·50 per ton. Large Lehigh Nut Coal.
At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Fifth street (937), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

REMEMBER the invalid soldier, and buy a ticket for the grand concert to be given at Horticultural Hall, next February, by the Gettysburg Invalid Soldiers' Asylum Association. Nearly a million dollars' worth of gifts are to be distributed.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

$1 TO $4. McINTIRE & BROTHER,
$1 TO $4. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
$1 TO $4. TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
$1 TO $4. Goods of every kind, at small
$1 TO $4. advance above cost.
No. 1026 CHESNUT street.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR STORE,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.
CHOICE BRANDS OF [11 22 6trp*
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

MARRIED.

CHICK—FOUCHE.—On the morning of the 21st instant by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Fath. DERICK J. CHICK to Miss ELLIE FOUCHE.

CLARK—LOWRY.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. ROBERT CLARK to Miss ANNIE C. LOWRY, all of this city.

STACKHOUSE—LAURENCE.—In this city, on Thursday, the 21st instant, by Rev. J. W. Claxton, Mr. GEORGE W. STACKHOUSE, of Bucks county, and Miss KATE LAURENCE, of Montgomery county.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, ANNIE B., wife of George D. Buckley, and daughter of William R. White, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of George W. Buckley, at Douglassville, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The 8·15 A. M. cars of Reading Railroad will stop at Douglassville.

ELLIOTT.—On the 21st instant, ANNIE, wife of Thomas Elliott, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 211 S. Front street, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Glenwood Cemetery.

HACKMAN.—On the 21st instant, ELMANOR, wife of Charles Hackman, and daughter of Sarah and the late Patrick McGowan.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 229 Thompson street, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

KNISELL.—On the 21st instant, JOHN KNISELL, Sr., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his Masonic friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Kaighn's Point, N. J., on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Berkley, N. J.

MCCHRYSTAL.—On the 21st inst., CATHERINE, daughter of the late Patrick and Bridget McChrystal, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. D. O'Brien, No. 225 Gaskill street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PITNER.—On the 20th instant, Miss ANNA PITNER, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 917 S. Third street, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

SAGE.—At Beverly, N. J., on the 21st instant, HARVEY SAGE, in the 49th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE WALKING MANIA.—Pedestrianism is contagious, especially when it is associated with notoriety, if not with honor. The ambitions are desirous of emulating Weston and other pacers. The latest freak of this kind is by a law-student of New Jersey, named F. W. Symons. He leaves this city to-day, as reported, on foot, for Leavenworth, Kansas. He proposes to accomplish the entire distance (twelve hundred and thirty-five miles) in thirty-eight walking days, and to lecture in the evenings at his stopping places, if so requested to do. He will have a long and cold walk. The subjoined table indicates the route he is to pursue, and the time and distance of each day's walk from Philadelphia to Alton, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 871 miles:—

Walks to	*Miles.*	*Total from Philada.*
Nov. 22—Downington, Pa.	30	30
Nov. 23—Lancaster, Pa.	32	62
Nov. 25—Middletown, Pa.	26	88
Nov. 26—Shippensburg, Pa.	45	133
Nov. 27—Chambersburg, Pa.	10	143
Nov. 28—McConnellsburg, Pa.	21	164
Nov. 29—Bedford Pa.	28	192
Nov. 30—Somerset, Pa.	39	231
Dec. 2—Greersburg, Pa.	36	267
Dec. 3—Pittsburg, Pa.	30	297
Dec. 4—Steubenville, Ohio.	36	333
Dec. 5—Cadiz, Ohio.	24	357
Dec. 6—Cambridge, Ohio.	33	390
Dec. 7—Zanesville, Ohio.	22	412
Dec. 9—Columbus, Ohio.	53	465
Dec. 10—Springfield, Ohio.	46	511
Dec. 11—Salem, Ohio.	34	545
Dec. 12—Lewisburg, Ohio.	10	555
Dec. 13—Greenville, Indiana.	63	630
Dec. 14—Indianapolis, Indiana.	21	651
Dec. 16—Putnamsville, Indiana.	42	693
Dec. 17—Terre Haute, Indiana.	31	724
Dec. 18—Greenup, Illinois.	45	769
Dec. 19—Livingston, Illinois.	29	798
Dec. 20—Vandalia, Illinois.	25	823
Dec. 21—Alton, Illinois.	48	871

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE has come to light, and its particulars are as follows:—A gentlemanly-looking person, neatly clothed, and with a *tout ensemble* which would recommend him to the generality of persons, in some manner gets hold of one or two little children, and goes around to our various private schools, wherein ladies preside, inquires as to the cost of tuition, and expresses his desire to leave the little ones in their charge. Learning the cost of tuition, which ranges from $12 to $20 a term, he enters the two children, and offers in prepayment a $100 bill, from which the lady principal is asked to deduct the fees, and give him change for the balance. This gentlemanly person leaves, and many hours do not elapse before the teachers learn that the $100 is a counterfeit, and that they have been fleeced out of $50 or $60 by an ingenious swindler.

About one year ago, under nearly the same circumstances, one of these swindlers, in payment for the tuition of a little child, presented a Quaker lady, in the western part of the city, with a $20 bill, and received back a balance of $8 in genuine currency, and then left for parts unknown. Meanwhile the same lady changed the locality of her school, and, lately, who should present himself at her door but this very same swindler, wanting to palm off another child and $20 upon her. She looked into his face, and had no sooner announced her belief that he had defrauded her before, than he suddenly left. It would be well for our lady teachers if, when such persons present themselves with $20 or $100 bills, under like circumstances, they request them to call for the balance next day, in order that some little time may be had for an investigation.

A MYSTERIOUS BUILDING ON FIRE—SEVERAL HEADS DAMAGED.—At the southeast corner of Oswego and Dickerson streets stands a building that resembles, in some respects, an ice-cream mould. About a week ago operations of some kind were commenced, but of what import the neighbors could not determine. This morning the place took fire. We were early on the ground, and, accosting a man named McDowell, who was represented to us as the superintendent of the place, he refused to give any information as to how the fire originated, what was burned, or any details whatever. By inquiring of several employes we learned the following facts in regard to the building, and what was manufactured there:—It is a chemical laboratory, where a preparation is made for cleaning cotton waste. Carbonates and sulphates are used in the operation. One of the tanks (of which there are twelve) was charged with these chemicals. The Superintendent was fixing one of the stopcocks, when it came out. The material inside escaped, and the gas generated by it exploded, thus causing the alarm of fire. Mr. McDowell was burned slightly about the eyes. Three of the workmen had their hair and whiskers singed. The roof was lifted about a foot from the walls, and a portion of the cupola was damaged. It was impossible to obtain any accurate account of the loss, or whether it was insured. S. H. Brown & Co. were the proprietors of the mysterious structure.

AT CONCERT HALL, on two evenings of next week, Mr. Henry Vincent, the distinguished English patriot and statesman, will deliver two lectures. On Tuesday, the subject will be "John Milton;" and on Thursday evening, "Garibaldi." Those who heard Mr. Vincent's magnificent oration upon "Oliver Cromwell" last winter, can appreciate the treats in store for them next week. Tickets for Mr. Vincent's lectures may be obtained at Ashmead's, Chesnut street, above Seventh.

THE CRETAN STRUGGLE.—This evening Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, who has been, for many months past, in Greece superintending the distribution of the articles sent out by the Committees of Relief of Boston and New York for the Cretans, will relate the story of the Turco-Cretan struggle at the Board of Trade Rooms. The public are invited.

ROBBERY OF MILLINERY GOODS.—On Wednesday night last the millinery store of Alexander Moffat was entered and robbed of $300 worth of millinery goods. A notorious cracksman, named George Black, who was lately put under $3000 bonds to lay off from his profession of blowing safes and entering houses, has been arrested as the robber of these goods. This afternoon he will have a hearing.

CHARGED WITH MALTREATING HIS WIFE.—Daniel McGinley, having had some difficulty with his wife, is alleged to have beaten and then deserted her. He was arrested on a warrant, and held to answer by Alderman Gibson. McGinley lives in Manayunk.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF STEALING.—Two men, named respectively Corson and Elick, were arrested last evening for purloining goods from the store of Messrs. Petit, Nicholson & Co., No. 241 Market street. For some time past the firm have been missing goods, but no clue could be obtained as to who the thieves were. A trap was set, and the individuals mentioned above were caught in the act of carrying off four large rolls of flannel. When they became aware that some one saw them, down went the flannel and away they ran. Corson was captured a short distance from the store. Reserve Officer Rawlins, who is known as "Pewfant," weighing only 315 pounds, gave chase to Elick. In the course of fifteen minutes, after running up one alley and down another, through one street and into another, he succeeded in laying hands on him near the Eastern Market. Both will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

BREVITIES.—The tax receipts for this year, during the past six days, have amounted to but $21,000. All taxes remaining unpaid at the close of this month will have a penalty of three per cent. added to them.—Sheriff Howell will sell, on December 2, the well-known Ripka Mills, at Manayunk, for a debt of $300,000.—The committee of Columbus (Ohio) Councilmen visited Independence Hall, Girard College, and other public institutions yesterday, and in the evening were at the Walnut Street Theatre. To-day at 1 o'clock they left for New York.—There is a strange disinterestedness in police cases among some of our Police Lieutenants. The report of the Second District, made this morning, contained three larceny and about half a dozen assault and battery cases, and yet the Lieutenant said he knew nothing about them.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN TROUBLE.—George L. Black, a professional burglar, was taken into custody this morning by Sergeant Grout. He is charged with being implicated, with several others of his clan, in the larceny of a horse and wagon and $150 worth of clothing, from the stable of Zachariah Leidy, at Whitehallaville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The niece of that gentleman, residing in this city, had been stopping with him a short time, and was to start for this city on the morning of the 18th of April last. All her clothing had been packed and placed in the wagon, which was placed in the barn. The next morning, the vehicle with its contents were missing. Black will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—About 11 o'clock this morning an oven, used for the purpose of drying japanned ware, in the Malleable Iron Works of E. Hall Ogden, situated at the southeast corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, exploded, on account of the benzine contained in it becoming too light. The windows in the building were shattered, the glass flying in all directions. The benzine took fire, but it was quickly extinguished by covering it over with sand. The damage will not exceed two hundred dollars, which is covered by insurance.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Charles and Meinard Meyer were arrested for selling liquor to minors. The former keeps a tavern, and the other manages a saloon and grocery at White Hall. They were held in bail to answer by Alderman Holme.

ROBBERY OF $600.—The house of Patrick McGahan, No. 1228 Richmond street, was entered last night and robbed of $600 in money. The thieves got in through a trap-door.

MALICIOUS BOYS.—Eight boys were arrested in Germantown for setting fire to Wistar's woods. They were committed by Alderman Thomas in default of $800 bail each.

A PROGRAMME of brilliant and popular music has been arranged for the matinee of the Conservatory of Music, at Horticultural Hall, to-morrow afternoon.

STOVE MICA OR ISINGLASS, SHEET ZINC (cut to suit), Stove Polishes, Coal Scuttles, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Heater Scoops and Rakers, Patent Ash Sifters and Sieves, a variety of Door Springs, and other seasonable Hardware. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LADIES' SKATES, PARLOR SKATES, MEN'S Skates, Boys' Skates, Skate Straps, Heel Plates, and Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, and Creepers for walking on ice, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SAUSAGE MACHINES AND STUFFERS OF several kinds, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store. 11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

ATTENTION, FARMERS OR SPECULATORS.—GANO'S NEW PATENT BAG HOLDER, Now on exhibition at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, is considered to meet the want of every Farmer or Grain Dealer.

The Right for the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, will be sold at low figures.

Large profits in the manufacture and sale. Don't fail to examine it. 11 22 2t*4p

FINANCIAL.

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

E. W. CLARK & CO., *BANKERS AND BROKERS,* 11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$158·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·25	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·16	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$113·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 5 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM and CHRISTIANA C. WALKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Trustee to sell the Real Estate late of said decedents, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 2, A. D. 1867 at Eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER, 11 22 wfmw4t* Auditor.

THIRD EDITION

The Recent Railroad Catastrophe in Ohio.

Horrible Scenes in the Sleeping Car.

The Latest European Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Railroad Catastrophe.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Further details of the railroad accident at Lockland represent the scene as horrible in the extreme. The crash was terrible, and the cars of the passenger train were jammed into each other. The ladies in the sleeping car were crushed between the timbers, one having her head completely taken off, and another had her entrails torn out. The names of the ladies were Harriet, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan of New Orleans. The other victim, Charles Jackson, of Boston, lost his life in endeavoring to save the ladies.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 22—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 94 5-16; United States Five-twenties, 70 11-16; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie, 46¼.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,250,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Noon.—The Cotton Market opened quiet, with the sales estimated at 8000 bales. The sales for the week have been 60,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation, and for export 10,000 bales. The stock in port is 483,000 bales, of which 107,000 bales are American.

The Caledonia Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Nov. 22.—The steamship Caledonia, from New York on the 9th, arrived yesterday.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113@113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862, 104⅞@105⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105@105⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106@106⅛.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅛@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅛@107⅝.
United States 10-40s, 101⅛@101¼.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅝@105¾. Market dull and heavy.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Cotton quiet at 18c. Flour dull, with a decline of 10@20c; sales of 7000 barrels; State, $8·20@8·10; Ohio $9·50@12·90; Western, $8·20@14·25; Southern, $9·80@14; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat declining. Corn dull; sales of 43,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1·35@1·37. Oats dull; Western, 79c. Barley quiet. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess $20·75. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Cotton very dull at 17c. for middlings. Flour steady, but dull. Wheat firm; choice Pennsylvania red, $2·50@2·60; choice Maryland, $2·55@2·60; receits are small. Corn firm; old white, $1·35@1·38; new white, $1·33@1·35; mixed Western $1·26@2·27. Oats firm at 80c. Provisions unchanged.

Jeff. Davis' Trial.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—Reports to day are conflicting about the Davis trial. The Chief Justice has determined to shirk it, and expressed the impossibility of again attending the Court while here. It is stated, though, that he will come and open the case; but this is scarcely probable, as he will find it impossible to be absent from the opening of the Supreme Court. Davis' counsel will steadily insist upon a trial, and as the Government has already continued the case twice, it can scarcely do so again. Judge Underwood goes into the Constitutional Convention on the 3d of December with the aspiration to become its President. Chase, if he does appear, goes back to Washington about the same time. This leaves only from the 25th instant to the 3d proximo to try Jeff Davis. The whole matter will be skilfully arranged, but if a trial is not granted Davis this time the counsel will enter a *nolle prosequi*, which, under the circumstances of the frequent evasions of the Government to prosecute, and its principal judicial officer to try, can scarcely be refused. This is the present aspect of the Davis trial.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Marriage on the Cincinnati Suspension Bridge.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 17.

Down from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky came a runaway pair, recently, to get married. They couldn't get a license over the river, so they came to this side and made an effort to procure the necessary paper in Hamilton county. Owing to the lateness of the hour, they failed here also. Not daring to risk their happiness twenty-four hours, which might bring upon them the pursuing parents, they took a hack, drove to the residence of a clerical gentleman, who has become almost as famous as the "blacksmith," and requested him to take a ride with them. Understanding that a fee awaited him, he obeyed without reluctance, knowing that by so doing he would render two fellow-beings happy (or wretched) for life. The backman had his orders, and he drove as rapidly as the speed of his horses would permit to the suspension bridge. Toll paid, the vehicle slowly rolled along the bridge to a point which the driver judged to be the middle, and there it halted, just as the bells sounded midnight. And there, in a hack, on the suspension bridge, at the hour of midnight, the nuptial ceremony took place, and the anxious lovers were made husband and wife, without the permission of either Ohio or Kentucky.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[For additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.]

The American Wood-Paper Company vs. J. D. Holt, John W. Dixon, and others. This was a suit for infringement brought against parties using the patented boilers and process of John W. Dixon. The case was argued by Hon. Thomas Jenckes, of Rhode Island, for plaintiff, and George Harding, of Philadelphia, for defendants. The plaintiff's bill was dismissed and injunction refused.

The following opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Grier:—

1. That the reissued Watt & Burgess patents of 1863 are illegal and void requires no further reasons than those alleged in the answer and clearly substantiated by the evidence.

2. Meller's patent is intended for *straw* alone *et similia*.

He was not the first to succeed in this enterprise.

His patent must be construed by taking a view of all its parts. He says his invention consists in subjecting straw to a pressure of at least seventy pounds to the square inch—prefers eighty. I have found by experiments that it is essential that a temperature equivalent to seventy pounds "must be employed."

The only practical method of determining the temperature of the liquid is by noting the pressure on the boiler—testimony of Burgess.

Accordingly the patentee describes 70 pounds as synonymous with 316° Fahrenheit. Again, he describes it at 70 to 84 pounds; the claim uses the term not less than 310 Fahrenheit, which he has before defined by 70 pounds to the square inch.

The claim of this patent was sustained only against those who went beyond 70 pounds in New York.

The process used by defendants does not come up to the minimum claimed by Miller.

The plaintiffs do not use over 60 pounds to the square inch.

There is no proof that defendants infringe either of Keen's boiler patents, either of 1858 or 1863.

Keen's patent of 1859 is for a combination of devices which is not used by defendants.

His patent of 1863 claims a perforated diaphragm, of which he was not the inventor.

Nor was he first to use a discharge pipe and valve, for the purpose of blowing out or discharging the contents of the boiler under pressure.

The arrangement of a discharge-pipe with stopcock is what every one using a vertical boiler might use without invention, and is not open to be monopolised by Keen.

The combination of devices in defendant Dixon's Patent has more claim to originality and invention and does not infringe either of Keen's patents.

THE BILL OUGHT TO BE DISMISSED.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Howard Alcott, charged with the killing of the boy Thomas Gallagher, in Carpenter street, near Eighteenth, on June 14 last, the number of jurors in Court were exhausted six gentlemen being put into the box. Counsel for the defense demanded that the jurors who are out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Hornkehh should be called, and it was done. Of course none of those persons answered to their names, and counsel asked that process be allowed to bring them in. This was refused by the Court, and exceptions were taken.

A special venire for seventy-five gentlemen was issued returnable this morning, notwithstanding the objection raised by the defense, that they had not had an opportunity of challenging a full panel of jurors. The special venire was returned this morning, and the waiting number of jurors obtained.

The jury having been sworn, and the bill of indictment read to them by the Clerk, the District Attorney opened the case for the Commonwealth. He stated the following facts, as he expected to prove them:—On June 14th last, Thomas Gallagher, the deceased, with a childish companion, stopped at a hydrant before a new building that was in the course of erection in Carpenter street, above Eighteenth, and his companion took off his hat to catch the water. Then some dirt was thrown at their feet. The deceased looked up, and as he did so he was struck in the stomach with a brick which was thrown by the prisoner. He ran a short distance and fell exhausted. He was removed to a house near by, where, after telling how he was injured, he died.

The examination of witnesses was then begun.

Coroner Daniels affirmed—I am the Coroner of the county; I held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Gallagher on the 18th of June last; I viewed the body at his mother's residence, Buck road and Long lane.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Thomas Gallagher on June 18th last, at a house in Long lane; he came to his death from a hæmorrhage caused by an rupture of the spleen; there were four ruptures starting out from a common point, like the spokes of a wheel; a blow from a paving stone or brick would cause such a rupture.

Cross-examined—The size of the spleen was unnatural, and therefore unhealthy; previous illness would cause this unnatural condition of the spleen; the disease that most commonly causes this, is intermittent fever; the rupture of the spleen in this condition is much more easily effected than when it is healthy; death usually follows such a rupture; I carefully examined the surface of the child's body; there were no external marks of violence whatever; he was a thin, delicate child; I saw no other disease than the enlargement of the spleen.

Francis Pratt sworn—I am going on ten years old; I knew Thomas Gallagher; I was with him when he was hurt; he was hurt in the side; me and Thomas were coming along and we stopped at the hydrant to drink; he was taking a drink out of my hat, when a piece of dirt came along and struck me on the foot; he held the hat, and I turned the water on; when the dirt struck me I went to turn round, and a brick came along, and ketched Thomas here (pointing to his left side); he ran a little ways and fell down; I told him to come along, and he says he couldn't; he ran towards home, about as far as from here to the end of the room; he laid there for a while, and some women came, and they carried him in Mrs. Thomas' house, and he died there after a short time; we had been round to the store in Catherine street, and bought some shooting crackers, and were on our way home when the dirt struck me; I looked around and saw the man who threw the brick; it was he (pointing to the prisoner); he was at the far end of the building.

Cross-examined—I only seen one other boy at the building when we stopped to drink; there were two other men standing with Mr. Alcott at the end of the building; no one told us to go away; Tommy carried the brick, and said he was going to show it to his mammy, and fell down and dropped it; he didn't fall when he was struck; I did not see Mr. Alcott throw the brick, but I saw it coming in the air from him; and then I heard him say, "Go away from there."

John Fletcher sworn—I am eleven, going on twelve; I knew Tommy Gallagher; I had known him a good while; I knew Frank Pratt; I know Mr. Alcott; I remember the time Tommy was hurt; I had seen Mr. Alcott before that at the carpenter's shop; Alcott struck Tommy with a brick when he was coming down from Long lane with a fishing line; we were coming back from the store; I did not see Mr. Alcott throw the brick, but I saw it coming in the air from him; and then I heard him say, "Go away from there."

John Fletcher sworn—I am eleven, going on twelve; I knew Tommy Gallagher; I had known him a good while; I knew Frank Pratt; I know Mr. Alcott; I remember the time Tommy was hurt; I had seen Mr. Alcott before that at the carpenter's shop; Alcott struck Tommy with a brick when he was coming down from Long lane with a fishing line; we were coming back from the store; I did not go to the store with them; I first saw Tommy when he was coming back from the hydrant there; Francis Pratt was with him at the hydrant; I was then over the palace, two houses from the hydrant; Tommy got a drink out of Francis Pratt's hat.

The hydrant was on the pavement; when Tommy was drinking Alcott struck him with a brick-bat; Alcott was on the other side of the building; Alcott slung the brick-bat that struck Tommy; I saw him get the brick from the other side of the buildings; I saw him throw the brick; I am sure of that; after the brick left Alcott's hand it struck Tommy in the side; Tommy picked up the brick and ran with it all round the lot and then fell; when Alcott threw the brick he didn't say anything; I didn't hear him say anything about that time.

James McMichael sworn—I am eleven years old; I remember the day Tommy Gallagher was hit; I had just come home from work, had washed myself, and had gone out, when I saw Francis Pratt and Tommy Gallagher running about the lot.

Mr. Dwight here proposed to offer in evidence the statements of the deceased when the witness approached him on the lot, but the Court would not admit it, because the deceased was a mere child, no young that had he been brought into Court it would have been doubtful that he could have been permitted to testify on oath.

Elias Thomas sworn—I live at 1068 Dorrence street; a lady named Mrs. Peltz brought a boy to my house; he was the only boy whom Mrs. Peltz brought to my house that way; he died in about twenty minutes after he was brought there.

Elizabeth Orr sworn—I first saw Thomas Gallagher when he was lying on the lot; Francis Pratt was with him; I lifted him up and kept him in my arms until Mrs. Peltz came; I was fetching him across to fetch him into my own house; Mrs. Peltz said she knew the child, and I gave him up to her; when I picked him up he was very pale.

Frances Peltz sworn—I am the lady to whom Mrs. Orr gave the boy; I carried him into Mrs. Thomas' house; I did not give the boy to Mrs. Thomas; I laid him on the lounge in the front room; he lived about twenty minutes, I guess, after I took him there.

Ellen Gallagher sworn—I am the mother of this little boy; I did not get to him until about five minutes after he was dead; he was brought to my house that evening; Dr. Shapleigh came to my house the next day.

Cross-examined—My son had had the chills and a little fever; but he shouldn't be killed for that.

Here the Commonwealth closed, and the Court took a recess.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER, 11 22 fmw9t Treasurer.

INTERNAL REVENUE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Reven

THE EARLY LIFE OF JAY COOKE.

Jay Cooke Again at School—His Taste for Figures and Proficiency Therein—Love of Angling—His First Entrance into Philadelphia—Short Stay and Return Home—He Essays a Second Visit at the Invitation of a Leading Banker—Commencement Therefrom of his Financial Career—Brief Sketch of his Brothers—The Misrepresentation of Jay Cooke and the Unjust Prejudice against him Examined—His Reputation as a Banker, and how he made his Money—His Character for Benevolence, &c.

The following sketch of the life of the great American banker is from the New York *Herald* of yesterday:—

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1867.—Resuming the narrative of Jay Cooke's early career, we find him, after returning from St. Louis, at the age of fifteen, attending assiduously to school, and seeking to acquire proficiency in those branches of education which he found by a few years' experience were most needful in the practical business relations of life. The school was one of much excellence for a Western village to possess, and is looked back to by those who were its puerile patrons with a sentiment of grateful recollection. In the comparatively primitive time when it existed, the aim of education was of a simple and practical character. Reading, writing and arithmetic constituted the leading branches of study to which the mind of the rising generation was directed. It has been already mentioned that arithmetic, or figures in any form, possessed a peculiar charm for the intellect of young Cooke. Various anecdotes are told of his skill, not only in enumeration, but in working out those complex problems in compound interest and decimal fractions which, to the fancy of most boys, are a bore and even a terror.

The teacher on one occasion submitted to the class a problem for solution which none of the pupils could grapple with successfully. He proceeded with a piece of chalk to demonstrate the way of solving the difficulty, and was doing so for a while in a satisfactory manner, when suddenly he found himself involved in certain premises that inevitably led to a wrong conclusion. In the meantime it was observed that young Cooke had been all along studying the sum proposed and watching the teacher's process of explaining it with intense interest. When the latter discovered himself in a state of inextricable embarrassment, the embryo financier had just worked out mentally the correct rendering, and, with a flush of triumph, relieved his perplexed preceptor from the dilemma in which he was placed by pointing out where the error in computation lay.

Thenceforth both teacher and pupils came to entertain a higher regard for the calculating forte of young Cooke, and were prepared to see him eclipse them all in arithmetical skill and proficiency. In this expectation they experienced no disappointment, as he gave each day higher proof of that particular order of genius which has placed him foremost in the monetary world to-day. At this time his father, Mr. Eleutheros Cooke, was a prominent and influential member of Congress, and while at home from his legislative duties took great pains to cultivate in his sons a taste for solid and sensible reading. He had no difficulty in influencing their mental habits in this direction, for they were naturally studious, thoughtful and retiring. The only pastime in which Jay was noted for taking a delight was fishing, and of the piscatory art he has all his life been an enthusiastic follower. When not occupied with his studies he loved to steal away by the lake shore with rudely fashioned rod and line, and stay for hours alone angling for bass, pike or pickerel. When a boat was available he was accustomed, with one or two companions, to hoist sail, and rove away among the numerous islands on the lake outside the bay. Of these there is one called Gibraltar, behind which Perry, on the eve of battle, awaited the approach of the British fleet.

It might have been a dream of the juvenile anglers, when fishing among the rocks of this picturesque islet, that one day he should come to claim it as all his own from shore to shore. If such a dream were ever indulged in it has been amply realized, for he can claim not alone the isle itself, but within its limits a regal summer residence, with its castellated tower overlooking the land and water all around. But he still preserves the old taste for angling, and in storm or sunshine, Jay Cooke, the financier and millionaire, during four or five weeks of the summer he spends here, leaves his sumptuous dwelling, overflowing with visitors—generally ministers of the gospel, too poor to enjoy the expensive luxury of a vacation elsewhere, and starts out in the morning early, with his rod and line as of yore, and to the old favorite nooks among the cliffs, where, as a boy in other days, he played the angler and dreamt, perhaps, that gold instead of white fish would one day come to his net.

When Jay was in his 15th year, his brother-in-law, Mr. William G. Moorhead, then largely interested in canal and railroad enterprises, and residing in Philadelphia, paid a return visit to Sandusky, where he had formerly resided. He was struck by the proficiency and completeness Jay exhibited in those branches of education adapted to mercantile pursuits, and invited him to become a book-keeper in his office. The invitation was embraced, and this marks Jay Cooke's first acquaintance with Philadelphia. Mr. Moorhead had several associates with him in his business, upon whom the stranger in a short time made a very favorable impression. In those days the influx of young men from the country, especially from the far West to the large Eastern cities, was not near so great as now, and those who showed any uncommon traits of character became soon known, and had their merit canvassed. In his new sphere the subject of this sketch addressed himself to the task of sustaining his reputation for energy, integrity and manliness, for he was astute enough to know that such qualities make a more lasting and favorable impression among business men than the most brilliant accomplishments, and as the sequel shows, he was correct in his calculation.

After spending nearly a year in Philadelphia, where he learned a good deal about the nature of stocks and finance, his brother-in-law's concern was dissolved, Mr. Moorhead accepting the government post of Consul to Valparaiso. Jay returned to his home in Sandusky, and was again fairly started in his studies when his father received a letter from Mr. E. W. Clark, of the leading banking firm of E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, asking permission to take Jay, whose character he had heard spoken of very commendably, into his establishment, and afford him that which he had the greatest ambition to acquire, a thorough knowledge of banking. This offer was wholly unexpected on the part of the youth or of his friends, and though his father who was then in independent circumstances, might have felt a little reluctant at first to part with his son, he saw, on reflection, that such an opportunity seldom presented itself, and, knowing that the business was exactly what suited the bent of Jay's mind, he decided to send him, in answer to the request.

This event marks the turning point in his fortune. Had he remained in Sandusky, he might have probably achieved by this time celebrity in its local annals, together with a moderate independence; but to have his name linked for all time with the financial issues of the great struggle, and to accumulate sufficient fortune to secure every temporal enjoyment, was a consummation with which more aspiring men might have been well content to abide. I shall here allude briefly to the history of his brothers, as illustrative of the prosperity which has attended this favored family.

Henry D. Cooke is a graduate of several colleges. He is the literary mind of the family, along with being no mean adept in financial science. In connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. Moorhead, he accumulated considerable means in California during the prevalence of the gold epidemic. He returned here to his native place afterwards, and purchased the *Register* newspaper, an organ of the Republican party. While connected with this journal he became acquainted with Mr. Chase, the present Chief Justice. At that time Mr. Chase contemplated running for Governor of Ohio, and as a means towards that end he prevailed upon Cooke, who was a tolerably vigorous writer, to relinquish the *Register* and take charge of the Columbus *Journal*. In this position he did good service for Chase, and in other respects commended himself to the gratitude of that gentleman. At the beginning of the war, his brother, Jay Cooke, committed to him the management of his house in Washington, and thus far he has had a reasonable run of prosperity.

Pitt Cooke, the eldest brother, was sent to West Point when a boy, through the influence of Governor Cass. He was forced to leave on account of ill health and returned to Sandusky. He afterwards traveled a good deal in Europe, but ultimately settled down here, where he engaged from time to time in various speculations, in most of which he reaped loss and disappointment. He is of a retiring and domestic turn, benevolently disposed, but with no striking force of character. At the close of the war he received partial management of his brother's house in New York, of which city or Brooklyn he it now a resident.

Sarah E. Cooke, married to Mr. Moorhead, of Philadelphia, is the oldest of the family. She has the reputation of being very estimable and refined, with a taste for elegant surroundings and a high order of living. She resides in Philadelphia and is no less prosperously provided for than her brothers.

As the purpose of this correspondence has neither been to eulogize nor disparage, to magnify nor belittle the character and ability of Jay Cooke, but simply to tell the story of an obscure Western youth starting out in the world, with principle and integrity to guide him, and relying upon his own skill and energy, advancing himself to a position of affluence and renown, it may be well here to state some facts relative to his connection with the government, which will help to remove a great deal of misrepresentation and unjust prejudice against his character.

In two leading particulars he has been misunderstood; first, as to his financial standing at the opening of the war; and again, as to the amount of money made by himself and his partners out of the people by negotiating the government loans. Among the oligarchy of bankers in New York it was customary to speak of Cooke as having been an obscure Western banker, and even as a bank clerk up to the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, through favoritism, he was made the financial agent of the government, and thus became rich.

The truth is that before the war Jay Cooke had been at the head of one of the leading banking houses in the country, had already acquired the experience of a quarter of a century as a banker and general financier, and had also accumulated a handsome fortune of his own. He had neither lived nor transacted business in Sandusky since he left it as a boy to go to Philadelphia; and in 1860, before 5-20's were dreamed of, he was acknowledged to be one of the most prominent and successful bankers in the country. He had not contented himself with a knowledge of the treadmill routine of discounting notes and shaving uncurrent money, but had carefully studied and thoroughly mastered the science of finance in its best and broadest signification. He had made himself acquainted with the financial systems of other lands, searching in all for their elements of strength or weakness. Being a thorough enthusiast in his vocation, he had made it the study of a life, and that, too, under the most favorable circumstances. He learned his lesson in the school of experience and entered upon his business life in a leading banking house at the very time when the financial crash of 1837 broke upon the country.

That event left a lasting impression upon his mind, and first led him to look below the surface and study the first principles of commerce, trade and finance. Following up his course of study for a quarter of a century, the opening of the war found him, as I have said, at the head of one of the largest banking houses in America, and possessed of what, in other times, would have been deemed an ample fortune. So much for the financial antecedents of Jay Cooke.

The prevalent impression regarding the source of Mr. Cooke's present wealth and the amount realized from negotiating the government loans, is even more erroneous. In the first place, the Treasury Department did not avail itself of Cooke's assistance until it had utterly failed itself to dispose of the government bonds fast enough to meet the increasing demands of the war. United States securities were a new thing to the people, and they held aloof from investing their hard-earned money in them until they understood their character more fully, and until they were convinced that by lending money to the government they were doing a good thing for themselves and the country; in a word, until the loan was thoroughly popularized.

At a time when all other expedients had failed, and the government knew not which way to turn for funds, Jay Cooke undertook the task of popularizing and negotiating the loan then authorized. Being a leading banker in the country, with extensive business connections in America and Europe, possessing the confidence of prominent men, and, above all, bringing to bear upon the subject an enthusiastic faith in the patriotism and pride of the people, he seemed to the department to be an eligible man for the work, and a contract was made with him accordingly. In all foreign lands government loans are invariably negotiated through private bankers, and these banks are paid from two and a half to five per cent. commission on their sales, besides being guaranteed from loss. Our government offered Cooke five-eighths of one per cent. on the amount of his sales, he to assume all risks and pay all costs. This was far less than what it had already cost the government to sell bonds itself, and only about one-eighth part of what English, French and German bankers receive for the same service, unaccompanied by risks.

Cooke, however, accepted the offer, and entered with fire and energy upon his herculean undertaking. The marvelous success which crowned his labors is of itself a feature in the four years' struggle. Out of his five-eighths of one per cent. commission, Cooke paid one-fourth of one per cent. to the banks of the country as sub-agents for their services in disseminating the loan, delivering the bonds and transmitting the proceeds. Out of his remaining three-eighths he paid a small army of traveling agents, clerks and secretaries, and bills for the most extensive kind of advertising. Indeed, Cooke's great and singular success in negotiating nearly fifteen hundred millions of United States bonds, was due in a great measure to his unparalleled use of printer's ink. His appeals to the people throughout the columns of every newspaper in the land told irresistibly in the end.

I am informed that at one time, when the first loan was started, the house of Jay Cooke & Co. was out of pocket to the amount of half a million dollars for advertising and other expenses connected with the loan, while nothing could be shown for the outlay; and if the bonds had then failed to sell, as they had when offered by the government, this amount would have been a dead loss to Cooke, as he could have had no legal claim for reimbursement on the Treasury. Had he depended wholly or mainly on his government commission for the realization of a fortune the conclusion is, he might have been disappointed.

The large amount of money made by Jay Cooke and his firm within the past few years has been chiefly derived from the enormous business which has poured in upon them in consequence of their prestige as public bankers. In this way he has been vastly benefitted by his connection with the government loan; but it is the legitimate fruit of his exertion and faithfulness, and costs the people nothing. From his government commissions he gained comparatively little, but from his government connection he has secured what General Grant and others have obtained, a reputation, and this now brings him in financial gain, as it brings the military heroes promotion and political preferment.

However, if with all his financial skill he did not exhibit a spirit of benevolence and unselfishness, it would be difficult for him to escape the reproach of being simply grasping and avaricious; but, according to some, Jay Cooke gives away in unostentatious charity half his entire income. Being an active and earnest member of the Episcopal Church, much of his benevolence takes a religious channel. He has donated $25,000 to Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and helped to endow several educational institutions in Pennsylvania. He has built a neat chapel, at his own expense, for the residents of Put-in-Bay Island, near Sandusky, and has erected several country churches in the vicinity of his home on Chelten Hills, near Philadelphia. In this town he is very popular. He puts on no airs, dresses plainly, is inclined to be jovial in his manner, and never once forgets the place or the people that knew him before he dreamed of being a millionaire.

Stonewall Jackson's Staff.

During the late session of the Synod of Virginia, three of the staff officers of the late hero of the Valley, Stonewall Jackson, lodged under the same roof—Revs. Dr. Dabney and J. P. Smith, members of the Synod, having been entertained by their old comrade in arms, Major W. J. Hawks; and as Captain Smith remarked, the Major having fed them during the war, he had no doubt of his ability to perform the same service for them here. Many must have been the reminiscences of their varied experience in camp and field, and many the sad recollections of their lamented commander revived by the meeting of these veterans. Others among this body of ministers of the Gospel of Peace fought and bled for their country's liberties on the battle fields of Virginia. Captain Miller and Major Kirkpatrick (a ruling elder) hurled the cannon ball into the enemy's ranks with terrible skill, and yet others served as chaplains and as private soldiers in the deadly strife.—*Charleston (Va.) Free Press.*

How Old is He?

It became necessary, last week, in the Criminal Court at Newport, Ky., in order to render a boy witness competent, to prove that he had reached the age of ten years, and his mother, an Irish woman, was called for that purpose.

"How old is your son John?" quoth the lawyer.

"Indade, sir, I dunno, but I think he's not tin yit," was the reply.

"Did you make no record of his birth?"

"The praste did, in the ould country, where he was born."

"How long after your marriage was that?"

"About a year; may be liss."

"When were you married?"

"Dade, sir, I dunno."

"Did you not bring a certificate of your marriage with you from the old country?"

"Hey, sir? and what should I nade wid a certifikit whin I had the ould mon himself along wid me?"

No further questions were asked.

—Thaddeus Stevens offers for sale the Caledonia Iron Works in this State, destroyed by the insurgent forces in July, 1863. The land consists of nearly 21,000 acres. If it is not sold he proposes to rebuild the works under a charter obtained for manufacturing purposes, which contains the privilege of building a railroad from the Maryland line to the Susquehanna river. It is also the intention of Mr. Stevens to build this road if sufficient stock can be disposed of for that purpose.

—In one of Josh Billings' late papers he says:—"The sun was a-going to bed, and the hevins fur and near were a-blushing at the performance!"

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

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GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. (GIRARD ROW.) No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4ml] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS,	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES,
PIANO COVERS,	WORKED COLLARS
BALMORALS,	HDKFS. [10 23wfmsm

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs to a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1m*p Nos. 207 and 209 N. FRONT St., Philada.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,196 99	
On Fire Risks	153,400 11	
		$813,597 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		536,300 00
		$1,149,897 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,303 79	
On Fire Risks	136,842 51	
		$743,146 30
Interest during the same period,		
Salvages, etc.		105,445 09
		$848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	68,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Reinsurances	40,935 54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	46,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc.	20,818 59	
Expenses, etc.	17,082 43	
		$608,545 21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	240,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value $1,102,802 50 Cost $1,089,679 25.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5676 00 Estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank $103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer 198 51	
	103,315 62
	$1,507,995 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Lallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardon,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 21 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 9 GOLD H'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 86
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481 13.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$3,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days' grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 4]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL B. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D. J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 5

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

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THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

in Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de Recibimiento

Y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET,

9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

F. P. GUSTINE,

8 14 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 2m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.

Groceries and Provisions at Cost.

OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.

STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.

Cash Capital.....$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STOR

THE FIRST LIGHTNING TRAIN TO CHEYENNE.

A Private Buffalo Hunting Party.

From the Cheyenne (Dakotah Territory) Daily Argus, Nov. 17. Just started.

A private party of ladies and gentlemen arrived yesterday from New York, by special train. A two thousand mile buffalo hunting excursion. The party consists of Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President U. P. R. R.; George Francis Train, Mrs. Train, Miss Susie Train and maid, Pacific Railroad Commissioner White and Mrs. White, Mrs. George W. Frost, Miss Carrie Frost, Miss Abbie T. Shaw, and Captain I. W. Davis. They stopped at Kearney for a buffalo hunt, and accompanied by Major and Mrs. Dallas, Dr. and Mrs. Bradley, of the Fort, and under escort of Captain North and his Pawnee Indians, they had some rare sport on Saturday. The first buffalo hunt with ladies. Train immortalizes it in an epigram.

George Francis Train's epigrammatic sketch of the buffalo hunting party of New York gentlemen and ladies, with a special car on a special train to the Rocky Mountains:—

Captain North with his Pawnee scouts
First gave the signal, then the Indian shouts
"Off saddles, bridles for a bareback fight,"
Wild Buffalo and Indians, what a sight!
Durant, Davis, North, and Train,
Like wildfire sweep across the plain,
Down goes a pony in a gopher hole,
And on the Prairie see the Pawnee roll,
While neck to neck with gleams of their race,
For many a mile we led the exciting chase,
'Mid shots and shrieks and Indian cries,
The ladies shout, "THE BISON DIES."
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
Fort Kearney, Nov. 9, 1867.

Six buffalo hunting parties have individualized the season. The Frost-Collins party killed seventeen. The Colonel Butler, English officer party, shot forty. The English House of Commons, Lord Morley Cooper party, killed six. The George P. Smith, one hundred and fifty editor party, killed twenty-three. The Ossian E. Dodge party, shot four. And now the number four, New York Opera Box, Madison Avenue, Durant-Train party, Saturday, killed nine. This will end the hunting of the season, as the buffalo are already out of range. The party rode fifty miles, and struck a herd of thousands. Never before had ladies and school girls been surrounded by Pawnee Indians and wild buffalo. Sue Train astonished the Indians by her reckless riding. Mr. Train's epigram on his little daughter's bold dash among the buffalo is a decided hit. Perhaps the first time the Pawnees ever acted as escort to a *Sioux* Train. Here it is:—

SUE TRAIN, THE BUFFALO STEEPLE CHASER.

A little school girl, twelve years old,
Went hunting buffalo with Pawnees bold,
With hair and bridle flying loose,
The Indians cheer the white papoose,
So strange a sight who'll ever see again?
A *Pawnee* escort to a wild *Sue* Train.

Colonel George P. Smith, the editorial chief of the great excursion, joined the party at Julesburg. The party breakfasted with General Casement, on board the famous track-laying hotel, and after writing the Pyramids, Pagodas, Leaning Tower of Pisa, and the Pompey's Pillar of our ancient city, started off for Train's New Saratoga of the Rocky Mountains, and to Fort Saunders and the Laramie hunting-fields. Train has come up to build his grand hotel for Cozzens, and the party, we understand, will visit Denver. The Vice-President is on the business of the Company, arranging to push on the road over the mountains. Train says the country may thank him for stopping the Indian war, and in his usual caustic style has nailed the fact on the counter. Here is his epigrammatic settlement of the Indian question:—

The engine whistle of Pacific trains
Will drive the bison and the red man from the Plains,
My Indian speech with old Ben Wade
Checked a frontier war. The treaty made
Saves a hundred millions of the Jay Cooke flood,
The nation's honor and the people's blood.

George Francis may well be called the Lightning Train. Five weeks ago he was with the Wall street gold brokers, four weeks ago piloting the great Editorial Excursion, three weeks ago he was in Cheyenne selecting the spot for his grand hotel and his Rocky Mountain watering grounds, two weeks ago he was revolutionizing Kansas, defeating Rebel disfranchisement and negro suffrage, and championing woman suffrage and greenbacks, where he was nominated by ten mass meetings for the White House; Saturday he was smashing into the buffalo, and was here yesterday, hail fellow with the boys of Cheyenne. All the *Argus* has to say to the guests is, welcome to Cheyenne. Welcome Durant. Welcome the Commissioners. Welcome "The Irrepressible," and three cheers for the ladies, who are the first to visit the Rocky Mountains by rail.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Castle, the favorite tenor of the Richings English Opera Troupe, will take his benefit to-night. The opera selected is Auber's brilliant work, *Fra Diavolo*, in which Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Castle all appear to great advantage. The first-named lady will sing, "On Yonder Rock Reclining," one of the sweetest *rondos* on the lyric stage. At the matinee, to-morrow afternoon, Benedict's *Lily of Killarney* will be rendered for the last time. Next week Miss Laura Waldron, the new prima donna soprano, will make her *debut*.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears again this evening in her popular new play of *Hunted Down*, in which she enacts the part of "Mary Leigh," in a very powerful and pleasing manner. At the matinee, to-morrow afternoon, Mrs. Bowers appears for the last time in *Marie Antoinette*. On Monday Mrs. Bowers will produce Charles Reade's new play called *Dora*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Forrest closes his very successful engagement, in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, to-night. To-morrow (Saturday) benefit of Mr. Barton Hill. A splendid entertainment is offered. On Monday Mr. John Brougham appears in his new play, *The Lottery of Life*, which has been very successful in New York and Boston.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The people seem never to tire of *Surf*, which has proved a great hit. Mrs. John Drew's natural and admirable acting in the part of "Mrs. Madison Noble" is universally commended, and each member of the company endeavors to render his or her part as neatly as possible. *Surf* will be played all next week, and on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Fox and Mr. Pilgim continue to increase their attractions at this establishment. Next week the pantomime of the *Red Gnome* will be brought out, with new scenery and a fine cast.

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS.—The following is the programme for Monday, November 25, at Concert Hall:—

1. Overture—"Le lac des fees" ..... Auber
2. Concerto for Clarionet ..... Weber
3. Waltz—"Senteurzen"—(Judgment), new.... J. Strauss
4. Song—"Oh, Sing that Song Again" ..... Schubert
5. Grand Operatic Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod
6. Quadrille on Themes from Offenbach's highly successful Comic Opera, "*La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*," (by request) ..... Mark
7. Second Finale from "*Martha*" ..... Flotow
8. Galop—"The Echo" ..... Bergmann

The vocalist of the occasion will be a gentleman amateur, a pupil of Mr. Theodore Habelmann.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for this popular concert to-morrow morning:—

1. Overture, "Italiana in Algieri" ..... G. Rossini
2. "Patience and Passion," (first time).. C. T. Rudolph
3. "Johanne Kaferin," Waltz ..... Joh. Strauss
4. "Marcia Funebre," (by request) ..... L. C. Beethoven
5. Overture, "In the Highlands" ..... N. W. Gade
6. Thema with variation. Solo for violin, cello, flute, clarionet, bassoon, cornet. (first time) ..... B. Summerlatt
7. First Finale from *Oberon* ..... C. M. von Weber

THE PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, is still in full blast, with a fine troupe of equestrian artistes. Mr. William La Rue, the daring bareback rider, and Mr. John Parker, the favorite performing clown, still remain with us.

WHEN THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE leave the Academy of Music, the Strakosch Italian Troupe will appear for a short season. Madame Anna De La Grange, Brignoli, and Massamiliani are members of the company.

THIS is the last week of Professor and Madame Macallister at Concert Hall. To-morrow afternoon a grand gift matinee will be given.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S CONCERT for Monday has such an attractive programme that the subscription list has doubled since its announcement. This is a strong body of professional and amateur talent. Mr. Jean Louis is conductor; Mr. H. G. Thunder, pianist; and Carl Sentz is leader of the grand orchestra.

DR. MEIGNEN'S CONCERT.—This compliment is offered to the veteran musician by his brother professors, who have all kindly volunteered, and Concert Hall is also given by Beatty & Luttman. Carl Sentz's Grand Orchestra, Messrs. Louis, Taylor, Thunder, the two Sartoris, and, lastly, C. R. Jarvis, each and all have important parts to sustain.

CARL SENTZ' MATINEE drew together as usual a beautiful audience of the *elite* of our city. All that is elegant and refined may be found there. The performances have more than ordinary merit, and are liberally supported by the musical portion of our public. Sentz' orchestra does not perform on Thanksgiving Day.

MRS. SCHIMPF'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—The deserved compliment tendered to our favorite vocalist, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, comes off at Concert Hall on the 2d of December. The tickets for it are being rapidly disposed of, and the affair will be a brilliant success.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6'55 | MOON RISES.....3'04
SUN SETS.....4 38 | HIGH WATER.....10'41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov. 2
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
Erin	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hiberian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Europa	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
America	Southampton	New York	Nov. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Cella	London	New York	Nov. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 23
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 23
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 23
Nebraska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 25
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 30
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Crowell, Genoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Clyde, Foote, St. John, N. B., Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Georgetown, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Savannah, do.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, Richmond, do.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, Trinidad de Cuba.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr A. B. Hayes, Stone, Washington, M. McShain.
Schr Argo, Carey, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Str'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str'r C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Bangor, with mdse. to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Salisbury.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from Newport.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for New Orleans, via Havana.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Clark, Letourneau, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Skerries 2d inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 15th inst., and sailed next day to return.
Brig J. Bickmore, Graham, hence for Portland, at Heimes' Hole 17th inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Ruby, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Richmond, at Savannah 16th inst.
Schr L. A. Bennet, Nalls, hence, at Alexandria 20th instant.
Schr Art. Dyer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 20th inst.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 19th instant.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 20th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Fannie Foulke, Townsend, hence for Mobile, ashore at Currituck, reached as far south at Hatteras, when the vessel sprung a leak; bore up for Norfolk, but the leak having increased to five feet of water in hold, was compelled to beach her near Kill Devil Hills. The vessel was breaking up; the cargo that could be saved, together with the material, etc., will be sold on the beach 25th inst. She registered 484 tons, rated A13, was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1863, and owned in Philadelphia.
Schr Charles McCarthy, Barclay, hence for St. Jago de Cuba, put into Guantenamo 3d inst., with loss of boat and some small sails split during a violent hurricane on the 30th ult.
Steamtug Archibald Getty, hence for Savannah, was at Hatteras Inlet 17th inst., having struck while going in the inlet, and knocked off the lower part of her rudder; would go to Newbern for repairs.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7'45 A. M. and 4'50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 8'45 and Oxford at 6'30 A. M. and leave Oxford at 2'25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11'05 A. M., Oxford at 11'45 A. M., and Kennett at 1'05 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2'30 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7'45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11] HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 18, 1867,

THE READING ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 4 P. M., arriving at Reading at 6'45 P. M.

THE POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M., arriving at Pottstown at 7'05 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY PASSENGERS

Taking the Reading Accommodation Train will arrive at Downingtown at 6 20 P. M. 11 15 6t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8'00 A. M., and 3'30 P. M.
For Cape May 3'30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8'00 A. M., and 3'30 and 6'00 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7'00 A. M. until 5'00 P. M.
Freight received before 9'00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 5 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m **NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.**

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, | William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 14] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp **NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, | **NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,** NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m **NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.**

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10'30 A. M. and 4'30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7'20 A. M. and 2'30 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 7'42 " " 2'54 "
" Moorestown " 8'08 " " 3'21 "
10 22 tf C. SAILER, Superintendent.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L. HALE, **831**

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for R. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 28 2m4p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. C. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with

TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 28 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one-half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. G. M. and D. C.,
Bureau R., F., and A. L.
11 11 15t

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

Will be sold at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, December 2, at 10 A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of:—

260 wagons,
50 wagon wheels,
28 wagon and B. S. whips,
78 ambulance springs,
59 saws, hand, buck, etc.,
64 straps, breast, choke, etc.,
5 cook ranges,
1098 H. and M. collars,
144 feet large and small hose,
114 office chairs,
589 chains, breast traces, etc.,
55 bridles, riding, wagon, etc.,
19 saddles, McC., etc.,
30,000 lbs. old tongue irons,
103 blankets,
4 sets carthamess,
16 sets and L. and wheel mule do.,
39 sets ambulance do.,
19 sets lead do. do.,
500 lbs. assorted rope,
5 paulins,
21 picks,
29 spades,
64 L. and S. handle shovels,
23 kettles, camp, iron, etc.,
32 anvils, together with carpenters', saddlers', blacksmiths', and other tools.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Property must be removed within ten days from day of sale.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 2 16t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, ETC.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK,
Nov. 18, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:—

55,162½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats, damaged.
30 Yards Buckram.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, 10 per cent. down at time of sale.
The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, and
11 19 5t Quartermaster United States Army.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.
The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city of Washington, such quantities as may from time to time be required.
An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.
The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.
Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.
Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.
The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.
All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.
Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 5t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1108 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to Post Office Box 1358, in this city, until 10 A. M., Nov. 23, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval.
Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc."

C. L. KILBURN,
11 20 3t Bvt. Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2223] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 20 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices. BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 2] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, I. Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, **FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,**
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1078 tons, Capt. N. N. Cooksey.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 30, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, **FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.**
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, —, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE **FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 23, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 3 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 13 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va. 6]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 101 Wall street, New York. 1 6

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS,

MUSICAL.

The Oratorio of "The Creation"—A Question Concerning Home Talent.

Last evening, every available portion of the spacious Horticultural Hall was occupied, the attraction being the rendition of Haydn's magnificent oratorio of "The Creation," in which the choruses were sustained by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the solo parts by Mr. A. R. Taylor, of this city; Mr. George Simpson, of New York; and M'me Parepa-Rosa, of nowhere in particular, but assuredly not of Philadelphia. We are prepared, with all who were present, to pronounce this rare musical entertainment an entire success, but little being needed to have rendered it perfection. In truth, it could not well have resulted otherwise. Madame Parepa-Rosa, as an oratorio singer, is even more attractive than in most of her celebrated operatic *roles*, and there are few, if any, better choruses in the country than the Handel and Haydn Society. When Rossini's *Stabat Mater* was given by a similar combination at the Academy, last winter, the other *roles* were assigned to Brignoli, Ferranti, and Fortuna, and the indolence of the first, the inevitable vivacity of the second, and the general obtuseness of the last, came near making a failure of the whole affair. But last evening the Handel and Haydn Society were so fortunate as to secure the assistance of one of the most eminent tenors in the country, in the person of Mr. Simpson, while Mr. Taylor possesses a fine bass voice, which fully and triumphantly encountered all the difficulties of his *role*.

But, notwithstanding the great success which was achieved last evening, there was one feature of the affair against which we wish to enter a protest. Ostensibly, "The Creation" was given by the Handel and Haydn Society, *assisted by* M'me Parepa-Rosa and her colleagues. *The reality was precisely the reverse, and the handbills should have stated that the entertainment was to be given by M'me Parepa-Rosa, assisted by the Handel and Haydn chorus*, etc. We understand that it was the original intention to have the soprano part sustained by another lady, whether of this city or elsewhere we are not informed; but that the presence of the great songstress in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, led to a successful effort in securing her services for the occasion. We have no objection to listening to M'me Parepa-Rosa once or twice a week throughout the year; but we sincerely regret that the original scheme was changed by her employment. The Handel and Haydn, and similar musical associations of this city, were organized with the ostensible view of fostering and bringing out home talent; and yet, year after year, they adopt the lamentable device of employing foreign artists, for the sake of overwhelming houses. As a financial experiment it probably pays well, notwithstanding the fact that from $600 to $700 were withdrawn from the Handel and Haydn exchequer to pay the exorbitant fees demanded by the eminent artists from abroad who appeared last evening. But if these amateur musical societies are to be thus devoted to a mere agency for the exhibition of foreign professionals, in our opinion their original purposes are being perverted, and they need a reorganization on a more fitting basis.

We suppose that we shall be met by the counter-argument that there are no artists in the ranks of our home societies who are capable of sustaining the leading solo *roles* with sufficient *eclat* and brilliancy. Even if this were the case, it does not avail the societies which thus habitually depart from the path marked out for them at the beginning. It is just as reasonable to claim that the Walnut Street Theatre would have been crowded to suffocation last evening, if Mr. Edwin Forrest had not been on the boards, and one of the regular stock company had appeared in the disguise of the Cardinal Duke. In all likelihood there would have been a beggarly array of empty benches to reward the audacity of the manager; but it should be remembered that the avowed object of our theatres is to present a succession of stars, to whom the assistance of the stock company is indispensable in more ways than one, while the avowed object of our musical societies, as already stated, is the encouragement and development of home talent. Yet we do not feel disposed to acknowledge that there are no amateur singers resident in this city who are not abundantly qualified, both by nature and training, to interpret all the turns and crooks in Haydn's difficult score, and that with success. The lamented Perelli conclusively established the fact that the great maestros were not above the comprehension of our own amateurs, but we imagine that his success would have been sadly marred if he had impressed Brignoli or Parepa-Rosa into his service. It is only necessary for our musical societies to accept the truth of this demonstration, to bring about a change which will be hailed with joy by all true lovers of music in our midst. We trust that the Handel and Haydn, the Mendelssohn, the Saengerbund, the Maennerchor, and all the rest of our hitherto deservedly celebrated musical associations, will join in a determined effort to bring about this desirable change. We have not the slightest hesitation in predicting both an artistic and a financial success as the result.

THE COTTON TAX.

An Argument in Favor of its Abolition from the South—The United States Does Not Enjoy a Monopoly of the Production of the Staple.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

The planters of the South are not disposed to sell their cotton at present. They say (and with truth) it involves ruin to them at present prices. They can only be ruined by waiting, and they are going to wait and see about it. They do not see, as yet, that they have lost the controlling power of the price of cotton; and the writer of this notices an article in the TELEGRAPH of a recent date, from the New York *Tribune*, which evinces no more intelligence, or a wilful misrepresentation of facts, wherein it justifies the tax of 2¼ cents per pound, on the ground, principally, that the country has a monopoly. This is so far wrong that it is surprising that any intelligent journalist should put forth any such statement. The statistics are not now in hand, but the crop in East India before the war was about 500,000 bales, and last year 1,500,000 bales; and this year the estimate is near 2,000,000 bales. The same increase is not in all other cotton-producing regions of the world, because the English Government, in order to develop the resources of their East India possessions, guaranteed to capital invested in railroad enterprises an interest of 5 per cent. on all money put into the roads there. The consequence has been that a new area of country has been reached and made available for the culture of cotton which hitherto was valueless.

The result is seen in the fact of the immense increase of the staple, and the rapid decrease of the subsidies paid to those railway enterprises by Government. This writer is not of the opinion that cotton is going to be higher, or at least not much, and it may be lower, but is clear on this point, that labor, as at present organized and paid for, will not admit of the raising of No. 1 middling cotton at anything like present prices. Many Northern men who came out here after the war tried it, and notwithstanding the prices were double and triple present ones, retired much sadder, with less money, but wiser than when they came. The only object in writing this is to correct the impression such articles as referred to are calculated to create. One fact which ought to satisfy any one, is this—now, when there should be the heaviest trade of the year, it does not surpass the trade of July, taking all trades together.

Yours truly, J. B. D.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, Proposed for President, and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

At an informal meeting of some of the Democratic members of the Senate and House last night, a lively discussion arose in regard to who would be the most available candidates for President and Vice-President of the Democrats and conservatives of the country. After a free exchange of opinions, the names of General W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, were settled upon as being the strongest, and most likely to carry sufficient States to insure their election.—*Washington Express.*

CANADA.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act Continued—A Cabinet Crisis at Hand—A Fenian Scare.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—An uneasy feeling prevails in the city lest the Fenians on the frontier have recourse to retaliatory measures by an incursion and acts of violence on the territory of the Dominion next Saturday (the 23d instant), on account of the hanging of three Fenian convicts in Manchester, England, on that day, by sentence of the Special Commission issued by the Queen.

The idea of any Fenian attack in force is ridiculed. The Government newspaper organ says, however, that it is probable that trouble may be made by assaults on individuals and attacks on private houses by the Fenians on that day.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

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DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS

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EMERALDS.
SAPPHIRES.
RUBIES.
OPALS.
PEARLS.
AMETHYSTS.
GARNETS.
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NO. 8 RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

OF

PINK CORAL JEWELRY,

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. 9 25 wfm3mrp

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.,
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 18t

ARCH STREET.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with Mansard roof, and lot 235 feet deep; situate on ARCH Street, west of Eighteenth street, extending through to Cherry street. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, of the best materials, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner; has large back buildings; every convenience and improvement, and is in perfect order. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
11 20 6t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of
ROBERT S. INNES,
11 15 fmw6t Burlington, N. J., Box 154 P. O.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1730 PINE Street; four story and three-story back buildings; in nice order, and possession. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St. 11 22 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
11 4 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO LET—JANUARY 1—A FIRST-CLASS house, N. THIRTEENTH Street. Rent taken in board. Address R., Central Buildings
11 22 3t* No. 418 Walnut Street.

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Menabrea Denounces the Action of France.

Dr. Livingstone Alive in April Last

Tortola Disaster Contradicted

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

FLORENCE, Nov. 21.—The Diet meets on December 5. Ratazzi will surely be chosen President.

It is said Menabrea, in a second note, denounces the action of France.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—It is ascertained that the island of Tortola suffered no more than the neighboring islands during the recent hurricanes.

Dr. Livingstone is now known to have been alive and well in mid Africa in April last.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Evening.—The Supply bill has passed the House of Lords.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—3 P. M.—A schoolhouse on Broome street is now on fire.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning on the New York steamer, and is stopping at the house of his counsel, Robert Ould.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamship Corsica, from Havana.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to day, John Corson and Joseph Elick were charged with the larceny of four rolls of flannel, the property of Pettit, Nicholson & Co., No 241 Market street. The particulars of the case will be found elsewhere in our columns. They were held in $1500 bail for their appearance at Court.

George L. Black and George Manson were charged with entering the millinery store of Mrs. W. C. Cox, No. 1406 Chesnut street, on Friday night or early on Saturday morning last, and taking therefrom about $300 worth of laces, velvets, etc. They were also charged with entering the millinery store of Alexander Moffitt, No. 674 North Twelfth street. He purchased the goods taken from the store of Mrs. Cox of Moffitt. Moffitt was placed upon the witness stand and testified that he got the goods of Black, who represented himself as the owner. They were each held in $2500 bail for a further hearing.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN,
SILVER FOX,
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED,
DIAMOND CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES,
TRICOT CLOTHS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
ENGLISH WHITNEYS,
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS,
BLACK DOESKINS,
FINE OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS,
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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BLANKETS,

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LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

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NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 25 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 38 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 15 cents. 11 14 1m

DRY GOODS.

QUILTED SKIRTS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

FIVE CASES

ENGLISH QUILTED SKIRTS,

TO CLOSE IMPORTATION,

11 18 mw3t]

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.
New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.
TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.
TOWELINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.
BIRD'S-EYE LINEN, 5-6, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.
LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.
FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

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CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

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Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
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From 22 to 48 inches. Medium and Fine Qualities.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,
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ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

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NINTH AND CHERRY.
10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 6

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

Forty Million Dollars in Money

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent one of the largest and most valuable corporate properties in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" The second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief—

1. The early completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted to the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at ninety cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the best investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, etc., may be obtained of the Company's advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
October 28, 1867. 11 7 mwf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

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Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

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Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
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This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 3 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
HERBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

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OF

Gold, Steel, and Vulcanite Frames.

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HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

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Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. 11 15 fmwlmrp

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Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16p

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ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

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ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

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Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

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Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

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Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

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